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Eastern Europe

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REPORTAGE ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS CONTINUES

Hoffmann, Kulikov Visit Troops

LD052242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN)--The head of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercise, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the SED and minister of national defense, and Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states and marshal of the Soviet Union, visited camps of the Hungarian People's Army and of the Soviet Army on Friday. Chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov and Deputy GDR Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach were present.

They were enthusiastically welcomed in the camp of the Hungarian comrades-in-arms by Maj Gen Lajos Morocz and members of the Hungarian People's Army. [sentence indistinct].

During a tour of the camp the Hungarian comrades-in-arms reported among other things that in the political and combat training in preparation for the comrades-in-arms joint test they achieved nothing but good and very good results. They expressed their thanks for the cordial reception given them in the GDR. At the numerous meetings with workers they were always received as good fr'ends, class brothers and comrades-in-arms.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Marshal Kulikov spoke appreciatively of the high level of combat readiness of the units, formations and staffs of the Hungarian People's Army and wished them much success in the exercise.

In the camp of the USSR Armed Forces Army General Hoffmann, Marshal Kulikov and those accompanying them were cordially welcomed by Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Department of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG]; and Lt Gen Vyacheslav Gordeyenko, first deputy to the commander in chief of the GSFG.

Col Boris Jakuschew reported that all the Soviet Army troops and staffs taking part have prepared themselves well for the exercise. During the visit to the camp, Army General Hoffmann and Marshal Kulikov had cordial talks with soldiers, noncommissioned officers, cadet sergeants and officers.

The Soviet comrades-in-arms reported on their many initiatives and work in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress to strengthen further the fighting power and (?combat) readiness of their glorious organization. The head of the exercise and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces assessed the call of the armored guards regiment Suche Bator as an expression of firm determination to protect reliably at all times peace and the socialist achievements of the fraternal countries. The guardsmen had called on all members of the Soviet Army taking part in the exercise to solve in an exemplary manner the combat tasks set for them.

The head of the exercise paid tribute to the role of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army in liberating the German people from fascism, in defending the interests of the workers of the socialist countries and in guaranteeing peace.

He stressed that no one could destroy the friendship between the National People's Army and the Soviet Army. "We do everything to consolidate our comradeship-in-arms."

Army General Hoffmann and Marshal Kulikov congratulated the armored guard troops on their exemplary training results. They said that they were certain that the Soviet companions-in-combat will fulfill their internationalist class duty in "Comradeship-in-Arms 80".

CSSR, GDR Troops Visited

LD061322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1117 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN)--The units, formations and staffs of the fraternal armies taking part in the "Comradership-in-Arms 80" maneuver are making their final preparations for their joint test on the battlefield. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense who is in charge of the maneuver, and Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, chief in command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, informed themselves of this on Saturday. During their visits to camps of the National People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army, Chief of Staff of the Joint Armed Forces Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, GDR Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler; Col Gen Horst Stechbarth and Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach were also present. At the camp of the National People's Army (NVA) they were cordially welcomed by Col Guenther Moeckel and the members of the NVA. He reported that the troops and staffs have prepared well for the maneuver. Army General Hoffmann and Marshal Kulikov said they were certain that the soldiers, NCO's, warrant officers, and officers would successfully carry out their tasks.

At the camp of the Czechoslovak People's Army the commander of the maneuver, the chief in command of the combined armed forces and their party were given an enthusastic welcome by Col Gen Karel Rusow, first deputy Czechoslovak minister of national defense, and the members of the Czechoslovak Army. Army General Hoffmann and Marshal Kulikov inspected the state of preparations for the maneuver. During the cordial encounter the Czechoslovak comrades in arms declared that their joint combat training with units of the fraternal armies was proceeding well. Army General Hoffmann and Marshal Kulikov wished the Czechoslovak fellow fighters much success for "Comradeship-in-Arms 80."

Polish, Bulgarian Troops Visited

LD071634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Berlin 7, Sep (ADN)--The divisions, troop units and staffs of the fraternal armies taking part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver in the GDR have made their final preparations for their joint test on the battlefield.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, who is directing the maneuver, and the supreme commander of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, assured themselves of this during visits to the troop encampments of the National People's Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Bulgarian People's Army and the Polish Army. Also present was the chief of staff of the Joint Forces, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov.

In the GDR National People's Army encampment, the soldiers reported on their initiatives and achievements in preparation for the 10th SED Congress by means of which they, like the workers, want to help strengthen the GDR.

It was also reported in the Bulgarian People's Army camp that the troops and staffs were ready to successfully, fulfill their impending tasks on the battlefield.

During a tour of the Polish Army camp, many cordial talks were held with members of the fraternal army. Polish comrades-in-arms reported that they would prove their internationalist class duty during the maneuver and thus pledge their unshakable loyalty to the ideas of socialist and proletarian internationalism. At the same time, this was a firm pledge by the members of the Polish Army to reliably defend peace and socialism alongside their comrades-in-arms.

Molczyk Meets Kulikov, Hoffmann

LD072024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Before the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises beginning in the GDR tomorrow, there was a meeting today at one of the firing grounds between Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations and marshal of the Soviet Union, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, and Polish soldiers who will be taking part in the exercises. Taking part in the meeting was Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk, vice minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic.

Sofia Radio Report

AU061918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of combat friendship was held in Berlin, at the national memorial complex of Ravensbrueck. The meeting was attended by soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, soldiers from the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union, who will participate in the exercixes "Comradeship-in-Arms 80". The speakers at the meeting stressed that the forthcoming military exercises would add a new page to the history of the indestructible friendship and fraternity in arms among the peoples of the socialist countries.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Minister of national defense, who is the commander of the exercises, accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, recently visited together with other high ranking officers the camps in which the troops of the countries scheduled to participate in the exercises are stationed.

Military Delegations Arrive

LD081032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0951 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN)--Military delegations of the Warsaw Pact member states arrived in the GDR on Monday to take part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver. They were cordially welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by the head of the maneuver, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, together with the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact Organization, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov.

Raul Castro Arrives

LD061726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin 6 Sep (ADN)--Army Gen Raul Castro, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Berlin on Saturday to attend the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercise. He was invited by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense. He cordially welcomed the guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Also present was Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Julio Garcia Oliveras, Cuban ambassador to the GDR.

Earlier, Army Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had been cordially welcomed in the GDR capital.

Mongolian Defense Minister's Arrival

LD071302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1008 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN)--Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived in the GDR today for the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver. He came at the invitation of GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, who gave the Mongolian guest a cordial welcome at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. The commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact Organization, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, was also present.

Magdeburg Rally

DW051305 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1751 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Gero (Schreier) report]

[Text] Several days prior to the beginning of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises, comrades-in-arms of the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland and the GDR met in the area of Magdeburg today. Gero (Schreier) has a report:

A meeting this morning of commanders, political workers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Soviet Army, the Polish Army and the National People's Army, including armored troops of the Soviet Marshal Malinovskiy unit, paratroopers and marines with their red and blue berets from our neighbor country Poland, NVA missile specialists of the (Otto Schwab) unit, grew into a powerful combat rally.

Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED Executive Board, conveyed the best wishes of the party organizations and all working people of the Bezirk. The workers, cooperative peasants and members of the intelligentsia were comrades-in-arms on the front, fighting for the political and economic strengthening of the socialist community of states, he stressed, with the workers seeing their most important task in continually attaining high achievements for the all-round strengthening of socialism.

On behalf of the comrades-in-arms taking part in the meeting, Capt (Nikolay Volkov) of the Soviet Army said that the soldiers of socialism are prepared and determined to repulse every imperialist policy of aggression and threats. They will not allow the military balance to be changed. We are prepared to reliably and jointly protect socialism and peace, he said. Comrades-in-arms united for peace and socialism--there is no chance for the enemy. In accordance with the motto of their exercise, the members of the fraternal armies made the meeting a manifestation of the further deepening of their class comradeship and their comradeship-in-arms.

Immediately after this there were friendly meetings with members of the three fraternal armies at the military equipment pool. They expressed their firm conviction that the forthcoming exercises would contribute to energetically countering the enemy attacks on the unity and cohesion of our nations and armies. Worker-peasant power is receiving reliable protection. They said they would prove this with high performance in the comradeship-in-arms 80 exercises. Friend and foe must know that the soldiers of socialism are reliable at any time.

It is an honor for our company to take part in these exercises. Alongside our comrades-in-arms we want to show our efficiency and demonstrate our cohesion and strength by our military performance. For us it is a matter of loyalty to the revolutionary workers class and to the unity of the states allied in the Warsaw Pact.

[Schreier] Comrade platoon leader, what are you and your comrades' plans for this exercise?

[Answer by unidentified soldier] We intend to prove in the course of these exercises and also in the concluding field review parade that we are able to fulfill at any time the tasks set by the party and government, to fulfill them above all also side by side with our fraternal armies. We are equipped with Soviet arms and want to show our "Soviet comrades here that we are able to handle their combat technology and thus also to fulfill the combat tasks set us.

[Question] Comrade (Shishkin)?

[Shiskin in Russian with superimposed German translation] In the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" excerises we will represent our army honorably. We see one of our main tasks as deepening the good contacts with our fraternal armies to guarantee in this way our common cause, the military protection of our states at all times.

[Schreier] They stand by the word they gave as soldiers and their meeting, in the scope of the combat rally, was an avowal of the cause of the revolutionary workers class, the cohesion of the states and armies allied in the Warsaw Pact.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Report

AU041650 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 3 September carries on page 1 a 130-word report "Maneuver Troops in Training", noting numerous meetings of soldiers from Warsaw Pact countries with the GDR people as well as "intensive combat training in the maneuver areas."

"In the north of the GDR sailors of the allied Baltic Sea fleets, soldiers of the National People's Army [NVA] ground forces and Soviet marines displayed high military skill at the joint training. All standard tests were passed with the best marks."

On page two the same newspaper carries a 600 word report, "Meetings With the Comrades in Arms" describing meetings of Bulgarian People's Army and Soviet Army soldiers with GDR workers and cooperative peasants as well as concerts of Czechoslovak and Hungarian military bands at GDR enterprises. According to the newspaper, military ensembles and bands have performed at 62 functions before 30,000 persons at troop camps, houses of culture, theaters and open-air stages since the arrival of units of fraternal armies for the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver.

Further Report

AU071533 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Summary] Berlin (ND)--"Members of units of the allied armed forces who are staying in our republic for the 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' maneuver, on Wednesday continued their preparations for the forthcoming tasks. Thus, motorized infantry soldiers fulfilled the norms under most difficult conditions at joint combat training in the central part of the GDR. After the hard duty the soldiers relaxed in field camps with volleyball games and chess contests as well as concerts."

Again there were numerous cordial meetings between members of the fraternal armies and soldiers of our republic. Members of the staff of a unit of the Socialist Republic of Romania visited the Dahnsdorf agricultural production group. Young officer-aspirants had a meeting with members of the Soviet Army in Belzig. Similar meetings with soldiers and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army and the National People's Army took place in Neuruppin and Pritzwald.

Honecker To Address Rally

LD071116 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 7 Sep (DPA)--Marking the opening of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver by the seven Warsaw Pact states, a rally will be held in Potsdam next Monday. It will be addressed by GDR Council of State Chairman and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, who is also chairman of the National Defense Council. Also, a military ceremony was announced. Potsdam's inhabitants were asked to attend the rally. Correspondents from the Federal Republic accredited in East Berlin have not been allowed to report on the rally. The GDR Foreign Ministry said that their applications were "not granted."

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON POLITBURO CHANGES IN POLAND

AU061622 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] A plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was held in Warsaw, chaired by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Polish State Council.

In connection with Edward Gierek's serious illness, the PZPR Central Committee relieved him from his duties as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The Central Committee unanimously elected Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary as first secretary. Stanislaw Kania delivered a speech.

The PZPR Central Committee elected the candidate members Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Zabinski as full members of the Politburo.

Tadeusz Grabski, member of the secretariat, Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Central Committee, and Jerzy Wojtecki, head of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Department, were elected as secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee.

SOFIA RADIO CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON NEW POLISH TRADE UNIONS

AU061555 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Under the headline "In the Interest of the Workers Class," the PZPR organ, the daily TRYBUNA LUDU, today carries an editorial devoted to the role and place of the new trade unions in Poland.

The party is standing on the Leninist principles upon which the trade union movement in Poland was founded, the editorial states.

The party realizes the fact that it is not these principles, but the practical deviation from them in the activities of the trade unions as well as [few words indistinct] is the reason for a credibility crisis among the workers class in their relations with the trade unions.

It is necessary once more to repeat it openly, the daily TRYBUNA LUDU, stresses, that the following principle must be strictly observed: All activities of the trade unions must proceed on the basis of the socialist principles, in accordance with the constitution and this activity must strengthen and not weaken our state. We recall this fact because during the present situation of tension certain circles were trying to join, with their slogans, the antisocialist forces, which have been known for a long time, forces which are cooperating with the antisocialist centers abroad. We must state clearly: The agreement signed is an agreement with the workers collectives and their representatives and not with anyone else. We would like to mention this fact, because some circles in the West are linking the social reorganizations in Poland to certain political hopes, TRYBUNA LUDU says.

REPORTAGE ON SHCHERBITSKIY OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival, Wreath-Laying

AU061352 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, arrived in Bulgaria for a friendly visit and for a brief vacation.

At Sofia airport the high-ranking guest was most cordially welcomed by the Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, as well as by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee. Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador of the USSR to our country, was also among those present.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy later laid a wreath and paid his respects at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum.

Award Received

AU061910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] At the Boyana residence today Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Vladimir Shcherbitskiy CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

The high award is being presented to Comrade Shcherbitskiy on the occasion of his 60th birthday and for his great achievements in the development of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and in the cooperation between the Ukraine and Bulgaria, as well as in building a socialist and communist society in the USSR.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in his speech during the presentation ceremony:

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Esteemed Comrade Shcherbitskiy, comrades, we always sincerely rejoice at each meeting with the Soviet people. However, occasions like the present one are always particularly pleasant because I am now facing a task that gives me enormous pleasure, a task assigned to me by the BCP Central Committee, as well as by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the task of presenting the Georgi Dimitrov Order to our dear guest, Vladimir Vasilievich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. I am even more happy in doing so in these days, at the beginning of September, when we are living with the memories of the glorious days when we welcomed the victorious Soviet Army in our country and when we are remembering the victory of the 9 September revolution. We welcome you with fraternal feelings as an outstanding official of the glorious party of Lenin and as a representative of the multinational Soviet state which for as long as 63 years has been unswervingly proceeding along the path of the Great October Revolution. The friendly relations between our countries have always been great, profound and moving, even in the old times of medieval and ancient Russia, but never have they been as rich and fruitful as they are today. [end recording]

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further stated: If today the comprehensive Bulgaro-Soviet relations are developing with dynamic strength, if they have already reached the stage of cooperation and drawing closer together, this is by all means due to your personal contribution in intensifying and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Ukraine and Bulgaria. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dealt with certain questions of the international situation. He stated in this connection: The world is living through tense and complicated days. The imperialist and reactionary circles have taken and are taking new actions aimed at bringing the world back to cold war. They are trying to bring the world closer to a third world war, to bring it to the brink of nuclear disaster.

He stressed that undoubtedly, the worldwide socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, is the main support of peace in the world. The consolidation of the unity of our fraternal countries, the expansion and intensification of their cooperation in all sectors of life and the multiplication of their comprehensive power, this is our greatest national and international duty, the duty of our own peoples to the socialist community, to mankind.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his speech by noting that the Soviet people are now preparing to meet the 26th CPSU Congress with worthy working deeds, while the Bulgarian people are in competition in honor of the 12th BCP Congress. These great forums, as well as the congresses of the other fraternal parties will adopt decisions likely to give a powerful new impetus along the path toward socialism and communism, to our united, fraternal family. At the same time, there is no doubt that the congresses will confirm the foreign policy of our parties and countries, a policy, which recently was brilliantly expressed in Leonid Brezhenv's speech at Alma-Ata.

Expressing his cordial gratitude for the great award, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy declared:

[Begin Shcherbitskiy recording in Russian] Allow me to express the most profound, the most cordial gratitude to the Central Committee of the BCP, to the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the high award presented to me. It is the order bearing the name of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, the outstanding revolutionary and internationalist. Thank you with all my heart, dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, for your cordial words about our party, the CPSU and about our country, as well as about our people and also about my own work. To be awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order, means a great appreciation of my efforts for the cause of the comprehensive drawing closer together between our two fraternal peoples. Our relations are based on the unchanging principles of Marxism-Leninism. They are very intense, very close, they are cordial, as Leonid Brezhnev said, this is a valuable present of history. Comrades, we have every reason to be proud of such relations. We should not only appreciate, but also increase this gift. [end recording]

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy further spoke of the recent traditional meeting in the Crimea between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, a meeting which once more confirmed the line of the CPSU and of the BCP toward comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together. We have every reason to proudly declare that the cause to which Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Georgi Dimitrov devoted their lives to their last breath is being continued worthily and confidently by Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, the leaders of our two countries, who enjoy great prestige throughout the world. This is precisely the reliable guarantee that our friendship and unity will continue to strengthen and develop also in the future.

The speaker stressed the great prestige of our first party and state leader as an outstanding figure of the international communist movement, as a sincere and loyal friend of the Soviet people. Comrade Vladimir Shcherbitskiy closed his speech by declaring that the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal countries, will oppose the enemies of detente and the subversive actions of the imperialists and their collaborators. In a united front, our countries are indefatigably fighting for the glorious principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Blagoevgrad Visit

AU062130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, today visited Blagoevgrad Okrug. He was accompanied by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary and by Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria.

During a meeting with the leaders of the okrug and city of Blagoevgrad, Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the okrug pary committee briefed Comrade Shcherbitskiy on the glorious past and on the accelerated socioeconomic development of the Pirin area.

Plovdiv Visit

AU071500 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, who is visiting Bulgaria, visited Plovdiv Okrug on 7 September. He laid wreaths at the monument of the liberators and the partisans' grave. Comrade Shcherbitskiy reviewed Plovdiv's old part.

A luncheon for the important guest was given by the BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the luncheon.

ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT TO SWEDEN

Exhibitions Open

AU061340 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Stockholm, Sep 5 (BTA)--Today King Carl Gustaf of Sweden received Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and president of the Committee for Culture.

She handed over a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to the king.

Satisfaction has been expressed at the conversation with the favourable development of the political, economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and Sweden and also willingness for the further promoting (and deepening) of bilateral cooperation.

This morning the gates of the state historical museum to Stockholm opened to two Bulgarian exhibitions -- "Thracian Art and Culture in the Bulgarian Lands" and "Sweden-Bulgaria--Voices of Seven Centuries". The latter exhibition displays Slavonic manuscripts, old maps of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian lands, travel notes of Swedish explorers who had visited the Bulgarian lands, official documents and old books by Bulgarian, Swedish and other authors. The exhibitions which are dedicated to the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian State, were opened by the King of Sweden Carl Gustaf and were received with marked interest by the Swedish public.

Delegation Returns

AU071505 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee on Culture, returned from Sweden on 7 September.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture, leaders of cultural organizations and others.

COSTA RICA COMMUNIST LEADER VALVERDE DEPARTS 5 SEP

AU052140 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Manuel Valverde, general secretary of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, left our country today. He spent a vacation in Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

BTA REPORTS ON COMMISSIONING OF NEW CHEMICAL PLANT

AU051457 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 5 Sep (BTA)--On the eve of Bulgaria's national day--September the ninth, a large chloride, vinylchloride and polyvinylcloride plant became operational in the Devnya industrial complex, lying 20 km west of Varna.

The plant is to have an annual output of 410,000 tons of these precious products, essential for the rapid development of plastics production, plus 183,000 tons of salt acid and electrolytic caustic soda. This surpasses the capacity of the old plant three-fold. The bulk of the new plant's production is to be exported. The plant itself has been built according to the latest say of technology.

Petrochemistry is the most dynamically developing branch of the Bulgarian chemical industry. During the seventh five-year period (1976-1980) more than 40 per cent of the capital investments set apart for the national chemical industry were injected into petrochemistry. At present it (?turns out) more than one-third of the total chemical production. The Bulgarian petrochemical products, petroproducts and products of the organic synthesis, synthetic rubber and synthetic fibre, tires, plastics, etc., are exported to more than 30 countries in the world, including the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Austria, France, Italy, Holland, etc.

Most of the petrochemical plants have been built with Soviet aid. At present this country's two largest petrochmeical combines, those in Tourgas and Pleven, are undergoing a basic reconstruction. The newest plant in the Bourgas combine is the one manufacturing ethlylene. It takes its output along a 90-km long ethylene transmission line to the Devnya Valley of the big chemistry, more precisely to the newly-opened polyvinylchloride plant. [sentence as received] Busy work is going on in the expansion of the aromatic carbons plant, where the installations for benzol and octanol-butanol have already been assembled. Next year the catalytic cracking complex will be completed. The complex will turn out high-octane benzine, diesel fuel and gudron [as received] while by-processing fuel oil (mazut). The in-depth treatment of raw materials is one of the key trends in the development of the Bulgarian petrochemistry.

BRIEFS

NEW USSR TANKER--The workers of the Ruse "Ivan Dimitrov" shipyard have delivered to the Soviet shipping company Sudoimport a new ship. This ship belongs to the series of 2,500-ton tankers and will transport oil products in the area of the [word indistinct] port. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80 AU]

NEW POLISH POLITBURO APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD060704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Correspondent Frantisek Sojka Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] The sixth session of the PZPR Central Committee was held last night in Warsaw. The deliberations were chaired Henryk Jablonski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council. In connection with his serious illness, the PZPR Central Committee released Edward Gierek from the post of first secretary and member of the party Central Committee Politburo and unanimously elected Stanislaw Kania to the post of first secretary of the party Central Committee. The Central Committee also elected Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Zabinski as members of the Politburo, and Tadeusz Grabski, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Jerzy Wojtecki as secretaries of the party Central Committee.

The PZPR Central Committee session will meet again this month.

'ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM' SEEK TO DESTROY POLISH LINKS TO USSR

LD060912 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] The attention of communications media and political and ruling circles in the West is focused these days on Poland. They see their fresh chance in the difficult situation in which that country has temporarily found itself. They believe that the time has come for attacks on the very foundations of the socialist system in the country, and many bourgeois journalists behave in this connection in quite a provocative and open manner while the West European ruling circles, at least on the surface, appear more diplomatic and reserved. But, of course, this is only on the surface. In fact, they diligently study how to help forces in Poland which definitely do not have in mind the interests of working people in that country. They think about how to exploit the existing difficulties and shortcomings to undermine the very foundations of socialism in that country and to weaken its links of alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states.

This, of course, is nothing new. After all, the adviser to the American President, Zbigniew Brzezinski, proclaimed in 1970--that is, quite shortly after the failure of the counterrevolution in Czechoslovkaia--that it was not necessary to succumb, under the influence of the failure in 1968 in Czechoslovakia, to some sort of an opposed extreme and halt attempts to alter the regimes in socialist countries.

This man, who comes from a Polish diplomatic aristocratic family, does not conceal that it should be Poland where the West should make the first attempts.

Even the enemies of socialism, as borne out by their activities in the case of Poland, have drawn a lesson from the failure in Czechoslovkaia 12 years ago. While in the case of Czechoslovakia they leaned on a handful of intellectuals and denied the creative abilities and the historic role of the working class, in the case of Poland they try to draw Polish workers and Polish working people into their hostile aims. They believe that they will be able to deceive them and exploit their often justified dissatisfaction. That is how their attempts to split the unity of the trade union movement in Poland should be understood.

In every difficult situation which might arise in this or that socialist state the enemies of socialism want first to eliminate the influence of communists, to deny their leading role in society and, at the same time, to destroy the bonds of friendship and alliance with the USSR and to weaken the unity of socialist states.

In the case of Czechoslovakia they tried to disrupt the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia from within. They relied in that attempt on rightist forces in the party. In the case of present-day Poland they are mounting a frontal attack against Polish communists and their leadership as a whole. Hence the rage of the British paper THE GUARDIAN which regrets that the members of the Gdansk strike committee pledged themselves to acknowledge the leading role of the party, a fact which the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG even describes as some sort of ill omen.

Not only the anti-Soviet campaigns in a portion of the Western press, but above all the attempt to bind Poland economically to the West are an expression of endeavors to disrupt Poland's bonds of alliance with the USSR. It became known this week that President Carter had already sent a letter to Bonn, London and Paris, requesting the governments of these capitals to coordinate their steps in granting attractive credits to Poland. But Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, stressed that the complicated economic problems will be solved by Poland on the basis of further development of mutually advantageous relations with the USSR and other CEMA countries. The USSR was, is and will remain our first partner in foreign trade and in international economic relations, he stressed.

And yet in another respect the activity of the enemies of socialism in connection with events in Poland cannot be underestimated. Their speculations that the events might be exploited to infect the international communist and workers' movement under the guise of some sort of democratic socialism with a revisionism calculated to weaken the revolutionary spirit of communist and workers' parties--doing this, naturally, in their own interest--are transparent.

The activity of these forces proves once more that the methods of struggle against socialism and against social progress do change and are adapted to the situation, but that the aims remain the same.

CYPRIOT DELEGATION VISITS CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL

LD061012 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 5 Sep (CTK)--A Cypriot parliamentary delegation, headed by President of the House of Representatives Alekos Michaelidis, opened the last day of its stay in Czechoslovakia by a visit to the Czech National Council. It was accompanied by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Jaroslav Srb.

Chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban informed the Cypriot guests of the history of the Czech nation, the results of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia and the questions of the political system.

Alekos Michaelidis described the visit to Czechoslovakia as very successful. He spoke of the present situation in Cyprus and thanked Czechoslovakia for its support to the Cypriot Government in its efforts to ensure a calm and peaceful future to the people of both nationalities living on the island.

The delegation then visited the Prague castle and later attended a luncheon given in its honour by Chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban.

Delegation Departs

LD061022 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 5 Sep (CTK)--The Cypriot parliamentary delegation, led by President of the House of Representatives Alekos Michaelidis, left here for home on Friday, following a five-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

Before departure, Mr Michaelidis stressed in an interview for CETEKA that the visit will contribute to further expansion of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations of friendship and cooperation. The visit was an opportunity for expressing gratitude for Czechoslovakia's support in the efforts of Cyprus aimed at independence and national sovereignty.

Mr Michaelidis said that the Greek Cypriots are ready to approach the dialogue with Turkish Cypriots, opening on September 16 with responsibility and if the other side takes the same stand, the talks will certainly bring results.

CPSL CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD060530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission met in Bratislava today in its 20th session. It discussed a report on a check designed to ascertain how the party primary organizations are applying party statutes when implementing the party's economic policy. From the results of a check on the implementation of the directives of the CPCZ Central Committee on disciplinary work and solving membership issues in selected district committees and primary organizations, it is apparent that the intensification and disciplinary activity and the improvement of its quality has contributed significantly to the strengthening of discipline among party members.

ALOIS INDRA PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO JAN MARKO

LD051346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today presented the order of the Republic to Jan Marko, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The high state decoration was awarded to Marko on his 60th birthday by the president of the republic for his life-long active political and public work.

Comrade Alois Indra also presented Comrade Jan Marko with a letter of congratulations from the Federal Assembly which pays tribute to his share in the building of socialism in our country and thanks him for his active work in the supreme representative body of the CSSR, in the club of CPCZ deputies and in the Czechoslovakia group of the Interparliamentary Union.

ADN REPORTS KANIA APPOINTMENT AS PZPR FIRST SECRETARY

LD060930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0012 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 Sep (ADN)--According to the Polish News Agency, PAP, the PZPR Central Committee met for its sixth plenary meeting during the night of Friday to Saturday. The meeting was chaired by Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council.

In connection with Edward Gierek's serious illness, the Central Committee relieved him of the post of first secretary of the Central Committee and of his membership in the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The Central Committee unanimously elected Stanislaw Kania to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Stanlislaw Kania made a speech at the plenary meeting.

The Central Committee elected Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Zabinski as members of the PZPR Central Committee and Tadeusz Grabski, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Jerzy Wojtecki as secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee.

The plenary meeting will continue its work before the end of this month.

Honecker Greetings

LD060908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0831 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Stanislaw Kania congratulating him on his election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw:

Dear Comrade Stanislaw Kania,

On the occasion of your election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, I convey to you on behalf of the Central Committee and all SED members cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings. In the present situation when the Polish communists and all true patriots of People's Poland are directing their efforts to overcoming the complicated problems and to strengthen socialism, the SED assures you of its full support. I wish you much success and personal wellbeing in fulfilling the responsible functions assigned to you as the head of the PZPR with which our party is linked by rich and time-tested tradition of a common struggle.

With communist greetings,

Berlin, 6 September 1980

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

KANIA REMARKS ON POLICY 'MISTAKES' NOTED

LD072008 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The representatives of the CSSR, Hungarian and Bulgarian fraternal parties have expressed their certainty that the Polish people will carry out the tasks defined by the PZPR. Gustav Husak, Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov also said in congratulatory telegrams to Stanislaw Kania on his election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, that they were convinced that the party would consolidate its unity with the Polish workers according to the principles of socialism. Likewise, the friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Poland, the CSSR, Hungary and Bulgaria would continue to develop in future for the benefit of peace and socialism.

Yesterday, Stanislaw Kania thanked the Warsaw party organization and the whole aktiv for its ability in holding a constant dialogue with the working class and all workers. During the meeting, the present social, political and economic situation was evaluated. The participants declared their full support for the decisions of the sixth plenum.

In his speech at this plenum, also published yesterday evening, Stanislaw Kania described it as the most important task to reestablish the confidence of the working class and all workers in the party. The strikes had not been directed against the principles of socialism, or against Poland's alliances. They had not been a protest against the leading role of the party but a protest against distortions, against mistakes in policy. We will ensure, Stanislaw Kania said, that all agreements with representatives of the work forces are fulfilled.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee strongly opposed the attempts by anti-socialist forces which were taking advantage of the conflicts which had arisen in Poland for their own ends. Socialist and the vital interests of the people's state would be resolutely defended. Stanislaw Kania stressed that today many problems had to be discussed, disputed and often changes made to no small degree. But there had to be agreement from all sides on one thing: Poland needed calm and work. If these were lacking, everything else lost its meaning and importance.

Stanislaw Kania explained in this respect the most urgent economic and sociopolitical tasks. He stressed that above all there was the need for comprehensive measures to utilize the large and modern production potential which continued to be underutilized. Enormous efforts had to be made to noticeably improve supplies to the domestic market. Agriculture faced great problems. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee strongly affirmed the firm alliance with the Soviet Union which had brought Poland national liberation, which guaranteed the country's proper, inviolable borders and security and advantageous economic cooperation. Poland would consolidate its worthy place in the Warsaw Pact, CEMA, and continue in future to contribute toward peace and detente.

ADN ACCUSES CIA, AFL-CIO OF INFLUENCING POLISH TRADE UNIONS

LD051710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 5 Sep (ADN)--The rightwing leadership of AFL-CIO, the umbrella organization of 104 U.S. trade unions, decided on Thursday to send hundreds of thousands of dollars to Poland for the founding of "nee, independent trade unions." The figure of $25,000 was mentioned as an "initial sum" for a "Polish trade union fund." The AFL-CIO's director for international relations, Ernest Lee, stated, "numerous organizations" in the United States and in Europe could see to it that the money gets "without difficulty" into the "right hands" in Poland.

In this connection it was recalled in Washington that former secret service employees--like the author of the "CIA Diary" Philip Agee--repeatedly submitted evidence of cooperation between the AFL-CIO leadership and the CIA in influencing foreign trade unions, the founding of opposition trade unions and similar attempts to interfere in the affairs of other countries.

The former U.S. deputy defense secretary, Morton Halperin, reported in the book "The Lawless State" that the AFL-CIO, on behalf of the CIA or in cooperation with the U.S. secret service, tried to undermine the Chilean trade union movement during the Allende presidency at the beginning of the seventies, sent money to Chile for counterrevolutionary trade unions and trained opponents of Popular Unity at trade union schools in the United States, run by reactionary forces.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES 'DOCUMENTATION' ON FRG REVANCHISM

AU071525 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 4 September 1980 devotes its entire page 5 to "Documentation of the GDR Institute for International Politics and Economics," under the headline "Revanchist Activities and Demands from the FRG Vis-a-Vis the Polish People's Republic."

The "documentation" is introduced as follows: "During the past few weeks the vast majority of the FRG mass media have interfered very massively in affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Both in radio and television they made no secret of the fact that they are seeking a change in the socialist system in People's Poland. To this end they used statements made by antisocialist forces in Poland itself as well as statements made by enemies of People's Poland outside of Poland. Not only did they conceal the fact that there are strong forces in Poland which, led by the PZPR, are supporting the worker-peasant power in Poland, but they quite generously overlooked the revanchist activities and demands from the FRG vis-a-vis the Polish People's Republic. The following documentation of the GDR institute for International Politics and Economics of September 1980 reveals the true nature and aims of FRG interference in People's Poland's internal affairs."

The "documentation" begins with a review of FRG laws and regulations, with the subheadline "Revanchist State Policy." It carries a brief introductory paragraph claiming that "ever since it came into existence the FRG has pursued a revanchist policy vis-a-vis the Polish People's Republic," and that policy is "incorporated in the constitution." State authorities and revanchist organizations, on the strength of those constitutional provisions, "deny the validity of treaties that are valid under international law." The review contains quoted passages from numerous FRG laws and court rulings to substantiate the charge of "revanchism."

Under the subheadline "Anti-Polish Demands by Revanchist Organizations" the report lists statements by spokesmen of a number of ethnic German organizations with frequent references to Silesia, such as "Silesia belongs to us and we belong to Silesia." Another chapter of the report under the subheadline "Revanchism Is To Be Implemented by Force" carries quotations from "revanchist newspapers" such as ACTION, SUDETENDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, DER SCHLESIER, and OSTPREUSSENBLATT as well as from a statement by Bundeswehr army spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Vollmer to substantiate the charge that "the use of military force, intervention, is demanded to attain revanchist ends."

Under the subheadline "Leading FRG Politicians Support Revanchism," the report quotes passages from statements by former Bundestag chairman Prof Karl Carstens, CSU chairman Franz Josef Strauss, and CDU chairman Helmut Kohl in which they greet meetings of the Silesian "Landsmannschaft" or profess solidarity with its activities and aims.

The concluding chapter of the report, headlined "Revanchist FRG Organizations and Institutions Agitating Against the Polish People's Republic," lists numerous organizations and provides some information about financial support given to them by FRG authorities at various levels. Thus it claims that in the FRG Interior Ministry 1980 budget more than DM 9 million are earmarked as subsidies for revanchist organizations.

DISCUSSIONS IN FRG ON SCHMIDT-HONECKER DATE 'PURE SPECULATION'

LD051410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN)--It has been learned from official quarters in the GDR capital that the discussions in the FRG about a date for the meeting between Honecker and Schmidt are pure speculation.

After the cancellation of the working visit at short notice by Schmidt, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council does not expect an early fixing of a new date. This was clear from his schedule of appointments alone. Moreover, attention is drawn to the fact that preparations are in progress for the 10th SED Congress. Furthermore, elections for the People's Chamber are due according to the GDR constitution in mid-1981.

HERRMANN SCORES PROPOSED NATO RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

DW051322 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1425 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Lutz Herrmann Commentary]

[Text] In Funchal, on the Portuguese island of Madeira off Morocco's Atlantic coast, the 25th NATO meeting was opened in which some 300 high military and arms experts of the 15 NATO countries are participating. Belgian General Kruse demanded that a West European rapid deployment force be set up which is supposed to give the United States military support, above all in the oil regions. Lutz Herrmann comments.

The scenario of the NATO strategists summit which began Wednesday under a southern sun, again proceeds according to the known pattern. NATO chief Luns hurried once again to paint the most gloomy picture of the West's security and democratic (?achievements) which were threatened by the Soviet Union, asking the member countries to make intensified efforts to enable the United States to carry out worldwide military operations in the interest of the West.

At the same time, CIA strategist (Robert Bushgardner) in Washington reported gigantic arms efforts by the Soviet Union. Portugal's chief of govenment Sa Carneiro in Madeira explained the true meaning of disarmament against the background of the omnipresent Russian threat. Thus in this context we again try in vain to find answers to the peace and disarmament proposals made by the socialist states in a deplorable tradition. What also is part of the known NATO pattern is the fact that once again not only furious notes were struck but also concrete demands made.

The proposal to set up a special European NATO rapid deployment force according to the U.S. pattern is particularly striking. Just like the U.S. units, the new rapid deployment force is to operate wherever NATO interests are endangered, possibly even more rapidly than the Americans. In this context they have above all the Arab region in mind and what the United States termed its vital oil interests there. Thus, if the United States and NATO were eventually to consider developments in the oil region as dangerous to the oil flow, there would be two [word indistinct] forces ready to restore order. This is what NATO has in mind.

It is obvious that not the least effort is made in this respect to secure the oil supply of the West but, on the contrary, dynamite is accumulated which only aggravates the situation in this region. But there is more to the planned intensified readiness to intervene. In striving for military superiority the U.S. leadership for quite some time now has urged its West European partners to make a greater contribution of their own. These efforts are illustrated by keywords like medium-range missiles and long-term program.

Apart from long-term strategic cooperation, Washington now obviously also wants to improve the ability of NATO members to start an immediate aggression. The bait of having a say also militarily in the tug-of-war about Arab oil is obviously too tempting for certain NATO quarters to listen to the voices of reason which warn against joining in any American adventure.

An orchestration to match the Madeira NATO meeting is the present "Autumn Forge 80" NATO military exercise in the FRG, close to the GDR border. In this year's war exercises, units of the U.S. rapid deployment force are in action for the first time, practicing rapid strikes under European conditions. If the NATO politicans in Madeira who are now outlining their future policy had their way, soldiers from the FRG, Great Britain, France and Italy, Portugal and the Benelux countries will perhaps in the near future rehearse the (?next) one so as to be able to operate in the Middle East.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND VIEWS ELECTION 'CIRCUS' IN FRG

LD040844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0107 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN)--Under the heading "Election Circus in the FRG--and Only There," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary today:

In the FRG, the usual commotion is currently underway for the Bundestag elections. "Safe seats" on the lists of the bourgeois parties are being fought over. The various groups of the population are being promised the earth. All the resources of Western democracy, from soap powder advertisements to manipulation by the public opinion institutes, are being utilized. While "fighting" each other in public, there is agreement behind closed doors on the common line of imperialist policy.

No one here has any intention of interfering in the election hubbub going on beyond our western state frontiers. It is peculiarly striking, however, that Bonn's Bundestag parties seem to have forgotten, in their election spectacle, which state they are representing. The arena in which they are fighting out their so-called election battle they describe presumptuously as "Germany before the election." One party loudly promises its audience "this for Germany," while another exaggeratedly promises the public "that for Germany." Each one tries to surpass the phrases of the other but always with the revanchist addendum "for Germany."

As far as one can recollect, there are two German states, namely the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. This indisputable historical reality is not to be revoked either before the Bundestag elections or at any other time. The days of "greater Germany," of Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles" [former title of Germany's national anthem] are over once and for all. Or do the FRG election strategists want to revive them again? In doing so they would not only burn their fingers. To this extent, "elections in Germany are dangerous or, at best, absurd playacting. The election circus is taking place in the Federal Republic--and only there.

The term circus should certainly be taken literally. For what is involved is the "American style" of elections with advertising ballyhoo and show effects. This exists only in Texas--and in the FRG.

PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 6 SEP

LD060924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0852 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, arrived for an official visit to the GDR in Berlin today. He has been invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH PALESTINIANS

AU071515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] On Monday [1 September] in Berlin an agreement was concluded between the Association of GDR Journalists (VDJ) and the Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists (GUPWJ). It provides for cooperation until 1985 primarily regarding joint endeavors for peace and detente in Europe and in the Middle East with full support for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The agreement was signed by Harri Czepuck, chairman of the VDJ, and Yahya Yakhlef, secretary general of the GUPWJ.

CUBAN CULTURE GALA PROGRAM HELD IN BERLIN

LD060944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN)--The "Days of Friendship and Culture of the Republic of Cuba in the GDR" was opened on Friday evening with a festive gala program in Berlin's Metropoltheater.

Given a cordial welcome as guests were Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, candidate members of the Politburo Egon Krenz and Inge Lange and GDR Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann. The Cuban guests included Adolfo Vazquez Cuadrado, deputy minister of culture of the Republic and Cuba and head of the official delegation to the cultural days.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS

AU280910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] On Monday [25 August] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received K.M. Subhan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and John Daniel McCredie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia, for first visits. On the same day Willi Stoph also received for first visits Herbert Stuart Okun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and Ana Maria Cabral, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of both the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Cape Verde.

REPLACEMENT OF GIEREK BY KANIA REPORTED

LD060832 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Szabolcs Szilagyi report]

In the course of the night in Warsaw, the plenum of the PZPR Central Committee held a session. The Central Committee relieved Edward Gierek from his function of first secretary, as well as from his Politburo membership, on account of his grave illness. The Central Committee unanimously elected Stanislaw Kania as first secretary of the PZPR.

The plenum has elected Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Zabinski as Politburo members, and Tadeusz Grabski, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Jerzy Wojtecki as Central Committee secretaries.

HAVASI COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION IN MINERS' DAY ADDRESS

LD062206 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Miners' Day--Ferenc Havasi's Speech"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 6 Sep (MTI)--In the introductory part of his speech, Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, said: "Today the situation has so emerged that our coal, carbonhydrogen and uranium mining can undertake to provide more than half of our energy requirements and it is necessary that they undertake to do so.

"Today it is unequivocally clear that in view of the current world market prices the exploitation of a considerable part of our domestic mineral raw material is economically more beneficial than importing these from outside. However, we should always bear in mind that we can set investment and development targets only in conformity with the financial capacity of our national economy. We can count on favourable results only if we implement our development and production tasks on a productivity level that matches the world standard.

"Our coalminers produce approximately 25 million tons of the mineral per year. Some 85 per cent of the mined coal is loaded by machines and coal transport has been virtually completely mechanized.

"In the framework of the Eocene programme, the Markushegy and Nagyegyhaz mines can commence production in 1981, one year before the scheduled date. Investment project at the Many mine is progressing, while preparations are afoot for developing the Lencsehegy plant.

"Carbonhydrogen production is playing a highly important role in the country's economic life. Our oilmines' annual output of 2 million tons covers barely 20 per cent of the national needs, but even this small quantity could be substituted only with difficulty and at considerable cost. Here mention must be made of the fact that 60 per cent of the country's natural gas requirements is met through domestic production. Highly important among the domestically mined raw materials is bauxite, whose production has swelled five times in the 35 years since the liberation. Today its annual output stands at more than 3 million tons. This mining branch is making a considerable contribution to improving our foreign trade balance. The Hungarian-Soviet alumina-aluminium agreement ensures it possibility for suitable development."

Speaking about the significance of energy saving, Ferenc Havasi underlined that the extent of benefit our miners' sacrificing work can bring to the national economy also depends on how industrial enterprises and consumers use mining products. That is why simultaneous emphasis is placed on developing production and on a more rational thriftier energy management. In its investment plans the Hungarian Government has ensured means for projects that can save energy. Besides the administration is applying economic regulations to stimulate enterprises for the realization of investment projects.

Describing Hungary's domestic life as balanced, Ferenc Havasi mentioned that the power of the working class is firm and the country's socialist national unity is strong and unshakable.

Thereafter the speaker went on to discuss the international situation. "The foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic and the international activity of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party," stressed Ferenc Havasi, "are invariably guided by the conviction that peaceful coexistence has no rational alternative. However, towards ensuring peace--the vital condition for undisturbed creative work--to ourselves and the coming generations, we have to struggle hard and seriously on the side of our allies, the Soviet Union and the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, and together with every honest and progressive force. The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union fruitfully serves nations' desire for peace."

Referring to the Polish events, Ferenc Havasi said the following:

"It is causing concern to all of us that in the friendly socialist country, which is so close to us and which is [words indistinct] in socialist construction, grave social, political and economic tensions have emerged and sharpened. Anti-socialist forces are trying to exploit these tensions for their own ends. We are of the view that these problems must be solved by the Polish people themselves, by the Polish People's Republic. We are confident that under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party a suitable, socialist solution will be achieved. On the basis of our own experience, we hold that the best way to overcome tension and hardships is to work diligently and this indispensably requires peaceful political atmosphere and a sense of responsibility for the country's destiny. As ever in the (?past) our fraternal Polish party, the Polish People's Republic and the friendly Polish people can count on the solidarity of our party, state and people," concluded the speaker.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD051322 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Friday in Budapest the Indian parliamentary delegation currently on an official visit to Hungary under the leadership of Bal Ram Jakhar, president of the lower house.

The cordial meeting was attended by Janos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Arun Kanti Das, ambassador of the Republic of India to Budapest.

KANIA ELECTED FIRST SECRETARY; NEW POLITBURO MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

LD060013 Warsaw PAP in English 0001 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--The 6th plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee was held in Warsaw tonight.

The debates were presided over by member of the Political Bureau, president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

Due to the serious ailment of Edward Gierek, the Central Committee released him of his duties of first secretary and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee unanimously appointed Stanislaw Kania first secretary of the Central Committee.

Stanislaw Kania made a speech. The text will be published later.

The Central Committee appointed Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Zabinski members of the Political Bureau, while Tadeusz Grabski, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Jerzy Wojtecki were appointed secretaries of the Central Committee.

The debates of the plenary meeting will be continued before the end of this month.

Kania Plenum Address

LD061840 Warsaw Domestic Television in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Text" of 5 September speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The present plenum was convened unexpectedly. I did not have time to prepare a basic speech, so I would like to say a few brief words only about several of the most urgent matters. I never, during the whole of my longstanding membership of the party, thought that People's Poland and the party would face such complex and such dramatically complicated problems as they face today. Moreover, I never expected to bear such a great onus of responsibility as that of the function with which you have entrusted me. I am bowled over by the unanimity of the Central Committee in appointing me to the post of first secretary. I thank you, comrades, for the kind words said on my behalf. I must repay this trust and these hopes through my own work. The words were dropped in one speech or another here that I am to be the leader of the party. No, comrades, the function does not make a leader of a man. And I am not so sure that our party needs what the notion of leader means.

I am deeply convinced that it is my duty first and foremost to make sure that the collective wisdom of the people functions here in this hall and in the whole of the party. This is a great creative force for shaping the line of the party and for implementing it. This is how I view, how I see, my duty toward the Central Committee and toward the party.

I accept the duties of first secretary in unusual circumstances. Comrade Gierek, who has led our party for the past 10 years, is gravely ill. This is not the time, in view of his illness, to make an assessment of his work. I am convinced that these assessments will be just and that despite everything the services of Comrade Gierek during his 50 years activity in the workers movement are unshakable. We wish him a speedy return to health.

Our most important task is to restore social confidence in people's authority and the confidence of the working class and all workers in the party. We must ensure the strong link between the authorities and the public. This link was missing and this is what caused the explosion of such widescale dissatisfaction, which had such dangerous results. I am aware of the broad scope of criticism about various aspects of our life--criticism which often conceals the great and indubitable achievements of socialist construction in the whole history of People's Poland, including the last 10 years.

That is why, with great appreciation, we should look to those workforces, to those working people, who, while having many reasons for dissatisfaction, went on working honestly and selflessly, remaining at their working posts. Thanks to them, life went on in the country: thanks to them others were able to strike.

The serious mistakes in economic policy and the distortion in social life were the fundamental sources of this great wave of strikes that has rolled across Poland since July and which is continuing today. We are treating these strikes as a sign of workers' dissatisfaction, of workers' protest in its main current, which was of a purely working class nature. This was a protest directed not against the principles of socialism, not against our alliances: this was not a protest aimed at the leading role of our party, which was shaped by history. It was directed against the distortions, against mistakes in our policy.

That is why the fundamental method used to solve social conflicts like strikes were the dialogues, the talks, patiently and consistently maintained by our comrades. As a result of these talks we have obtained agreements on various special social matters agreements with representatives of the workforces, which in the majority of enterprises on strike took on the form of strike committees. We will see to it that all these agreements are implemented.

The achievement of a political solution for such a sharp social conflict constitutes our valuable capital--political and moral. It is proof of the high sense of responsibility felt by the party and by the people's rule for the country, for the future of the nation.

We will with full consistency get to the sources of the tensions, we will remove them, so that such a dramatic situation can never happen again. But it must be realized that the struggle is being waged not only to regain the trust of the working class. A sharp struggle is also in progress against the opponent. We want to solve the country's difficulties, but the antisocialist opponent wants to exploit the conflicts that have arisen for social purposes, for purposes which run counter to what the workers strive for and advocate. We will act decisively against cases of disruption of order, of arbitrary actions and disorders, of discrimination against honest and selfless people in their work for Poland.

We will decisively defend the cause of socialism, the vital interests of people's state.

This is today an exceptionally important task for our party, its ideological front, our entire aktiv. This is in essence a common issue for all patriotic forces of our nation.

Today in our country, we can, and even must, discuss and dispute many issues; we must change no small number of things. We must all agree on one thing: Poland needs peaceful working days. If this is lacking, everything else loses its meaning and significance.

The subject of our particular concern must be the economic situation of the country. It was very complicated earlier, too. Because the strikes put a considerable part of the country's economic potential out of action and because of new commitments in the sphere of wages and allowances, these difficulties have become even more pronounced. We must see at the forefront the need to undertake broad measures toward making use of our production potential, which is large and modern and still underused. We must make an enormous effort to make a distinct improvement in the state of market supplies. This is one of the main demands by our society.

Great problems are facing our agriculture--the workshop of millions of farmers and the source of food for the nation. We will take care to ensure the profitability of agricultural produce and to provide strong guarantees of peasant farmer ownership of the land--that everyone who wants to farm feels sure of his state of ownership. We should promote all types of farms which raise the productivity of the land. In increasing the effectiveness of farming, we should further socialist transformations in our agriculture.

A great issue of which we must not lose sight is housing difficulties. We have a correct and necessary program, but we have implemented it very badly. This is one issue which must be taken up, and much more effectively than before.

The party will implement its policy above all through representative institutions and on the basis of their constitutional role. We start from the assumption, and we should recognize as the guideline for our work, that democracy is not a gesture of the authorities over society, but a great and growing need of socialism. For this reason, we are strongly in favor of full observance of the constitutional role of the Sejm; the extension of the powers of people's councils; and the genuine renewal of the trade unions, to make them fully self-governing and an effective defender of workers' interests and rights, a partner of the administration.

We will see to it that the new trade unions will develop in the way that their organizers have declared, so that the principle will be observed that these are organizations which stand on the platform of socialism and which will work as links in socialist democracy. We want every patriotically-minded citizen of our country to have the feeling and the possibility of active participation in our national problems. We desire to continue consistently our religious policy, enriched by the new experiences which have served our fatherland well.

A great achievement of the policy of our party lies in the international position of socialist Poland. Today, during this September night, 41 years after the memorable tragedy and the heroism of Polish soldiers and the heroism and sufferings of our nation, it should be forcibly underlined that during the years of battle and years of peaceful construction the line of our consistent stable of our foreign policy was shaped and proven. This line lies at the foundations of the sovereign and successful existence of our nation.

A special place in this was and will be occupied by the alliance with the Soviet Union. This alliance, which brought liberation to Poland, is of great importance in guaranteeing our just, inviolable borders, our security, and beneficial economic cooperation.

This applies, too, to the friendly, international attitudes to our current urgent economic needs. Worth special emphasis is the fact that our friends, our allies in these past difficult days showed understanding for our situation and confidence that we will be able to find the proper solution. This applies, first of all, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and personally to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

We value highly the close cooperation with all the friendly socialist countries. We will strengthen our rightful place in the Warsaw Pact, in CEMA.

We will also actively continue, develop and strengthen relations with countries of different sociopolitical systems. We wish to continue making our Polish contribution to the cause of peace and detente, to constructive international cooperation.

A basic condition for the success of our country in overcoming the difficulties that have appeared along the road of our development, a basic condition for finding agreement with the working class and for strengthening the confidence of the public in people's authority, is provided by our party and its everyday work. We should make sure that models of the functioning of a socialist society are created throughout the party--in other words, in keeping with Leninist norms, democracy in the work of the Central Committee and of all party echelons, high standards and strict reaction to irregularities, to violations of moral principles which were mentioned today in the discussions, and ensuring that every member of the party and every communist always considers matters of the general public to be of primary importance. As of today we must make sure that the style of our work and our customs become more simple and natural. In particular, this affects the debates and discussions in various public gatherings. Less standing on ceremony and more objectivity and honesty will help to make our activity more effective, will help to strengthen the links between the party and the public.

Loyal to socialist ideals and loyal to our Marxist-Leninist ideology, we should build the authority of our party through modesty, simplicity and passion in the struggle against what is bad, what annoys people and what offends people's sense of justice. The party is the recipient [adresat] of social hopes for improvement. Overcoming the difficulties we face depends on the work of the party, on the quality of its ranks and on the fighting spirit of our comrades. Let us tighten our ranks. We need to develop a great intellectual movement which will enable us to find the answer to the questions of how we can get onto the path of successful development, what program is to be created and what guarantees can be established so that we never again have to face a situation similar to the present one.

It seems advisable, and certain comrades have raised this matter in letters to the Central Committee and the Politburo emphasizes this stance, that at the next session of the Central Committee we should weigh the advisability of convening an extraordinary party congress. The situation is new--new problems have risen up before us. The party ought to give answers to this situation and to these problems. The appropriate provisions drawn up and approved by the Central Committee could become the basis of general discussion in the party, could serve its integration and the strengthening of its influence in the whole of society. Our party has various people in its ranks--not only of various professions and interests but also of various generations.

Next to young people we still have in our party comrades who have gone through the whole epic struggle against the bourgeoisie for the class liberation of the working masses, and who went through the fire of the struggle against the enemy on the front or in the resistance movement. They include people who dragged up our fatherland from ruins, who built a new life and who returned the western lands of the homeland. This loyalty of the elder and junior generations in our party is a great source of its strength. We should always show concern for this unity.

I am deeply convinced that a time will come when the workers will again be talking publicly about the Polish United Workers Party--our party--not only because it leads the nation along a socialist course of development but also because it implements its leading mission using methods which bring it closer to the public and which give rise to confidence and build its authority.

KANIA MEETS WITH WARSAW PARTY OFFICIALS

LD061928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today met with the Executive of the PZPR Warsaw Committee and the first secretaries of district and urban committees of the party in the capital voivodship. The participants in the meeting presented an assessment of the current social, political and economic situation of the region, expressing total approval for the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

Stanislaw Kania discussed some urgent tasks facing the party, tasks aimed at a constructive solution of the country's present difficult problems. The first secretary of the party Central Committee thanked the Warsaw party organization and the entire aktiv for their permanent presence among work forces and for their ability to talk to and come to an understanding with the working class and working people. The meeting was chaired by Alojzy Karkoszka Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee.

MEDIA CARRY BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW PARTY LEADERS

Kania Biography

LD060310 Warsaw PAP in English 0230 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Stanislaw Kania's Biography"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--Stanislaw Kania was born on March 8, 1927 in the village of Wrocanka, now Krosno Voivodship, to a small holder's family. He graduated from the department of economics at the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PUWP CC.

From 1942 he was a manual worker. In 1944 he was active in the resistance movement. He fought in peasants' battalions.

After the liberation he was a co-founder and chairman of a ZWM youth combat union circle. In April 1945 he joined the Polish Workers' Party. He was active in party and youth organizations. He was chairman of the district board of the ZEM at Jaslo, head of the Department of Rural Youth of the ZWM Voivodship Board in Rzeszow, and later vice-chairman of the ZMP Polish Youth Union Voivodship Board in Rzeszow.

At the same time, he dispatched a number of party functions, such as member of the Executive of the PWP District Committee at Jaslo, member of the Executive of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Rzeszow. Having graduated from the party school at the PUWP CC in 1952 he was called to work at the ZMP Main Board in the post of head of the Department of Rural Yough and member of the Presidium of the ZMP Main Board.

In 1958 he passed to work at the Warsaw Voivodship Committee of the PUWP, assuming the post of head of the Agricultural Department, and later, of VC secretary. In 1968 he was called to the post of head of the Administrative Department at the PUWP CC. He was a delegate to the PUWP unification congress and other PUWP congresses.

At the 4th PUWP Congress he was elected alternate member of the PUWP CC, and at the 5th congress, member of the CC. Since April 1971 he was secretary of the PUWP CC. The CC chosen by the 6th congress called him to the post of alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC. Since the 7th PUWP Congress in 1975 he was member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC. He has been deputy to the Sejm since 1972.

He has received the Order of the Builders of People's Poland, the Partisan Cross and other distinctions.

Politburo Members, Secretaries

LDC61210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Kazimierz Barcikowski was born on 22 March 1927, at (Zglechow) near Minsk Mazowiecki to a peasant family. In 1946 he completed his secondary education at Minsk Mazowieki and the same year he joined the rural youth association WICI. In 1946-50 he completed agricultural studies, obtaining the diploma of an engineer agronomist. During his studies he performed leading functions in the Union of Polish Youth [ZMP] in Lodz. In 1956 he became secretary of the main executive of the ZMP. In 1954-56 he worked as deputy editor of the state publishing enterprise Iskry.
In 1957 he became deputy chairman and subsequently chairman of the Main Executive of the ZMW. He completed studies for a doctorate at the Higher School of Social Sciences at the Party Central Committee and is a doctor of economics.

In 1965 he became deputy director of the organizational department at the Central Committee and editor of ZYCIE PARTII. In 1964 at the fourth party congress he was elected alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee and at the fifth congress in 1968 he became a Central Committee member. From November 1968 until January 1971, he was first secretary of the Voivodship party committee in Poznan. At the seventh Central Committee Plenum in December 1970 he was elected secretary of the party Central Committee and he performed this function until February 1974. In December 1971 at the sixth party congress he was elected by the Central Committee as alternate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and the Central Committee, at the eighty party congress, again appointed him alternate Politburo member of the Central Committee.

In 1974-77 he was minister of agriculture and a member of the Government Presidium. From 1977 he was first secretary of Krakow party committee and chairman of the People's Council of Krakow city. On 18 February 1980, he was appointed during the Sejm session deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

From 1965 he has been a Sejm deputy. He has been awarded the Order of Builers of People's Poland, the Order of the Banner of Labor First and Second Class, and other distinctions.

Andrzej Zabinski was born on 28 May 1939 in Katowice to a workers family known in Silesia for its revolutionary activities. He studied at the Higher School of Social Sciences in Warsaw and at Warsaw University. He holds the degree of master of political sciences. He has been a party member since 1956. From 1957 he worked at Wieczorek mine in Katowice and in 1960-62 at the voivodship committee, among other things as departmental director of the voivodship party committee in Katowice. In 1962 he was transferred to functions in the youth movement, becoming chairman of the voivodship Executive of the ZMW and chairman of the voivodship Executive of the ZMS in Katowice, and then chairman of the Main Executive of the ZMS.

From 1971 he has been working at the PZPR Central Committee as deputy director of the Organizational Department. From 1973 to 1980 he was first secretary of the voivodship committee in Opele. The fifth party congress elected him alternate Central Committee member. At the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses he was elected Central Committee member, and at the eighth congress he became secretary of the Central Committee.

At the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in August 1980, he was appointed alternate Politburo member. He is a Sejm deputy and has been awarded the Order of the Banner of Labor Second Class and the Knight's Cross of the Order Polonia Restituta.

Tadeusz Grabski was born in 1929 in Warsaw to a family of the intelligentsia. After completing studies at the Higher School of Economics in Poznan, he served for 5 years as an officer in the Polish Army. Next, in 1956-70, he worked in the management of the furniture works at Swarzedz. He was also director of the building and repair enterprise in Poznan, director of the voivodship amalgamation of local industry enterprises and chairman of the voivodship union of labor cooperatives.

During 1971-72 he was secretary for economic affairs at the voivodship party committee in Poznan. In 1972-75 he was chairman of the Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council in Poznan and governor of Poznan. In 1975-79 he was first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Konin.

From 1979 he was director of the Mera automatic systems works in Poznan. He is a doctor of economic sciences. A party member since 1956, he was elected at the seventh party congress as Central Committee member and at the eighth party congress member of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission.

The Fourth Central Committee Plenum in August 1980 elected him to the Central Committee. With a resolution of the Council of State if 24 August 1980, endorsed by the Sejm on 5 September, he was appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He was a Sejm deputy during the 1976-89 term. He has been awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order Polonia Restituta and the Cross of Merit in gold.

Zdzislaw Kurowski was born on 14 April 1937 in (Wieniec) in Ciechanow Voivodship to an agricultural workers' family. He began his social activities at secondary school first in the scout movement and subsequently in the ZMP. He has a higher education in agricultural economics. He graduated from the Higher School of Rural Economics.

He has performed the following functions: departmental director, deputy chairman, and chairman of the Warsaw Voivodship ZMW Executive. From 1966 to 1971 he was chairman of the ZMW Main Executive. In 1964-66 he was a member of the Executive of the Warsaw Voivodship party committee. At the fifth party congress he was elected alternate Central Committee member and at the sixth party congress Central Committee member of the PZPR. From January 1972 he performed the function of first secretary of the Bialystok PZPR Voivodship Committee, being chairman of the Bialystok Voivodship People's Council.

In 1975-77 he performed the function of chairman of the Main Council of the Federation of Socialist Polish Youth Unions. In 1977 he was transferred to work at the PZPR Central Committee, assuming the position of director of the Central Committee Department for Light Industry, Trade, and Consumption.

At the seventh party congress he was elected member of the Central Committee Secretariat. On 15 February at the first Central Committee plenum after the eighth party congress, he was director of the Organizational Department of the Central Committee. A Sejm deputy since 1969, he has been awarded the Order of the Banner of Labor second class, the Knight's Cross of the Order Polonia Restituta and other distinctions.

Jerzy Wojtecki was born 25 October 1929 in Wagrowiec. In the years to 1939 he completed three forms of primary school. After the liberation he attended the comprehensive lyceum at Wagrowiec and completed his studies in 1950. He was active in the Omtur organization, and, after the unification of youth organizations, in the ZMP.

In 1950-54 he studied at the agricultural academy in Wroclaw obtaining the degree of master-engineer of agriculture. Placed with a labor order, he began work at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry in Poznan, and in 1966-71, was director of the department.

In 1971-74 he was secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee. From November 1974 he directed the Department of Agriculture and Food Economy at the party Central Committee.

He has been a party member since 1960. At the seventh congress he was elected alternate Central Committee member and at the eighth congress member of the PZPR Central Committee.

He has been a Sejm deputy for the last 2 terms. He has been awarded the Officer's Cross of the Order Polonia Restituta and other distinctions.

DOCTORS CONFIRM MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS ON GIEREK

LD062156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] PAP reports that the group of specialists looking after the health of Edward Gierek has confirmed during further clinical observations a preliminary diagnosis of a heart infarct, which the patient suffered yesterday. The condition of the patient is satisfactory. The communique has been signed by Doctors Marian Sliwinski, Dymitr Aleksandrow, Kornel Widzinski, Wlodzimierz Januszewicz, Maria Hoffman and Wanda Sadowska.

Soviet Envoy Conveys Greetings

LD071412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with Edward Gierek's serious illness, the USSR ambassador to Poland has conveyed to him, on behalf of Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, expressions of commiseration and wishes for a speedy return to good health.

PINOWSKI, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD062154 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jozef Pinkowski received today the Soviet ambassador, Boris Aristov.

Further dynamic development of Polish-Soviet cooperation, especially in economy, was the topic of the friendly talk.

TV DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON PARTY 'CRISIS'

LD061924 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] [Name indistinct] has contacted (Andrzej Blinik), director of Polish television. She asked him if the appointment of Mr Kania is, in his opinion, an interim measure:

[Begin recording] Personally, I do not think so. Of course, in Poland, inside the Polish party, there will still be many problems. You know that my country is undergoing a rather grave crisis.

It cannot be denied that there is also a certain crisis within the PZPR. That is obvious, is it not? Therefore, it could happen that there may still be other developments in the situation.

I can tell you, for instance, that there are members of the party who think that it is necessary at the end of a few months, or of some period, to summon a party congress--an extraordinary congress or even an ordinary congress--which will have to draw up the new lines of development of the country in the years to come.

Having said this, I do not believe that this is an interim appointment. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 5 SEPTEMBER SEJM SESSION

Pinkowski Address

AU081206 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Sep 80 pp 2, 3

[Text of Speech by Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 5 September meeting of the Sejm]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, Esteemed Sejm: I was entrusted with fulfilling the functions of chairman of the Council of Ministers less than 2 weeks ago, at an exceptionally difficult moment, because the atmosphere of social discontent reached its peak in Poland. I stand today before you, citizen deputies, filled with a sense of great responsibility, to report on what the government has already done and to present the plans for the immediate period ahead.

The current session of the Sejm is taking place in an atmosphere of somewhat relaxed tension. Society has received the agreements reached with the strike committees with distinct relief and the hope that we will find a way out of the present socioeconomic situation, that we will solve the difficulties which have arisen.

We approached these agreements patiently and consistently, driven by the overriding interest of the nation and the good of People's Poland, going half-way to meet the vital needs of working people. In these days there has yet again been confirmation of the truth embedded in our society that there are no issues in Poland, be they the most difficult, that cannot be considered and solved, with a sense of responsibility--on the one condition, however, that all of us, everywhere, are prompted by the good of the nation and its socialist homeland.

This is our common home, for whose permanence and prosperity we must all show concern. Our country, on the road to socialist development, has achieved enormous progress. No one who looks at the situation objectively can deny that. There are conditions in which our common national achievements may be multiplied: by removing what is bad in our life: establishing the principles of social justice; joining forces in honest, conscientious work; entering into real and consistent activity to streamline the functioning of our economy.

The country's return to normal life and work--society welcomes that with satisfaction expectations for the rapid removal of the reasons which led to that exceptionally difficult situation. Let us say to ourselves here, openly and sincerely, that in striving for that goal, to guarantee conditions for further progress, we find ourselves today at the start of a new road, a long road beset with many obstacles.

We are aware of how much has to be done in our country, of how much has to be changed in order to overcome the existing difficulties, to strengthen the bases of socioeconomic development. The problems have not disappeared. There are more matters requiring urgent settlement in our country today than there were yesterday. We can and must all tackle them, for nobody will relieve us Poles of the task. Heated discussions are going on throughout society on ways of getting out of the present situation. There is general expectation of a real program, understandable to all, for solving the problems which have accrued. An initial assessment of events and the situation which has arisen was made by the fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the PZPR Central Committee. They indicated the vital necessity of making a turn about in socioeconomic policy. They also indicated the necessity to carry out a reconstruction of the nation's confidence in authorities and outlined the main directions for the solution of the painful social and economic problems which occured in our country.

The Council of Ministers, with a different membership, has begun the fundamental reconstruction of its work program. The preparation of the complex program of these long-range tasks, however, calls for time. To do this we must have profound analyses and evaluations. Without them it would be impossible to work out correct proposals and correctly define further routes for development.

That is why such a program will be presented by the government to deputies, together with a draft of the national socioeconomic plan for the year 1981, at the end of November or the beginning of December.

Today, I wish first of all to present to the house what clear-cut actions the government is undertaking and plans to undertake with a view to improving the exceptionally difficult and complex economic situation, with a view to solving the most difficult social problems. The overriding principle of our actions will be consistent observance of social priorities. We will restore their proper status in the government's work and in the work of the whole state and economic administration.

We will strive for the social goals, adapted to needs and possibilities, to become important factors inspiring the socialist development of Poland, and to become the motive for active cooperation of the working people in the formulation and implementation of the development plans of the country.

He will be shaping our social policy on the basis of the profound analyses of the needs and social (?facts). That is why when defining our earliest tasks we carried out a penetrating review of the proposals made during the precongress discussions resulting from the decisions of the eighth congress, and also of the analyses of the proposals made during the election campaign for the Sejm and for the voivodship national councils, and of the problems raised by trade unions.

We analyzed with all seriousness the proposals made by the work forces during recent times. The government commissions have reached well-known agreements with the strike committees. The principle of these agreements have been approved by the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The government will strive to correctly implement these agreements in the name of social good and the good of the country.

We expect from factory work forces, and from their representatives, that they will all equally adhere to the commitments they have taken upon themselves, in particular, making good production losses and carrying out better work. At the same time I want to say that the regulation of wage and social matters as envisaged in the agreements will apply to all those employed taking into account the specific features of industries and professions. I would like to present the house with a way to solve the problems concerning wages and social matters.

In accordance with what has been announced, we will be continuing gradually the increases in wages, begun in July, to various working groups. To date, more than 3,000,000 people employed in the socialized economy have been included in these increases. Further wage increases will gradually include all professional groups and will be spread out in such a way that their introduction will be completed next June. No professional group will be bypassed in this.

When speaking about raises, we also have in mind such socially important professional groups as teachers, public health service workers, trade workers, railwaymen and transportation workers. The first groups of working people to get wage increases will be those which in the past few years have had the lowest increase or even a drop in real earnings.

In the wage increase policy, we will be guided by the principle of improving the proportions of earnings between various professional groups. We will also be striving to reduce the gap between the lowest and highest wages.

Therefore, from 1 January 1981, we will be increasing by Z400, that is to the level of Z2,400, the lowest wages. We also consider that within the framework of the raises that are being carried out one should take into account, above all, workers earning the lowest wages. So we urge the trade unions and the management of factories to be guided by this intention when they raise wages.

By raising wages, we will at the same time clean up the wage system, aiming at a maximum simplification and a closer link with work results. To alleviate the extreme range of wages, and other incomes, the government will take measures to prevent excessive incomes, which are a flagrant departure from the average level, especially incomes unjustified by the actual work contribution.

This is in accordance with the general sense of social justice. We will be motivated by that principle in social and pay policy and also correspondingly in tax policy. In social policy, we will give priority assistance to the poorest families, especially those with many children. Beginning 1 January, 1981 we will reform family allowances. This will be a significant reform in the lives of the majority of families. The amount of the allowances will be differentiated, depending on the income per head in the family and on the number of children in the family. Prompted by concern for the poorest families, in the first stage we will raise allowances for those families whose incomes do not exceed Z2,000 per person. Making successive increases in family allowances up to 1983, we will introduce a uniform system of scales for all socioprofessional groups. The reform of family allowances will also include increases in allowances for non-working wives. We will improve the material situation of those receiving old-age and disability pensions, a considerable number of whom still live in modest conditions. The raises in old-age and disability pensions will be prorated according to the year in which they were awareded, so that we justly compensate for the rise in the cost of living. It is proposed that they be fixed in absolute sums, uniform for all allowances awarded in a given year. This will enable the greatest degree of increase in the lowest old-age and disability pensions. In the first stage, from 1 January 1981, we will increase old-age and disability pensions of the old portfolio, awarded up to 1975 inclusively and the lowest old-age pensions will be fixed at a level of Z2,100. We do not foresee an increase in a disability pension where the old-age pension is particularly high.

Additional regulations, whose completion we forecast for 1983, will take in the remainder of those receiving old-age and disability pensions.

We will increase benefits for wives of people drawing retirement pay and old-age pensions in families with lower incomes, awarding, at the same time, a special benefit for wives included in the first category of invalids. Beginning 1 January 1981 we will change the regulations governing the alimony fund, with the intention of giving greater help to single mothers. As a result, the extent of alimony payments will be raised and the number of mothers entitled to them will increase. With the purpose of counteracting groundless rises in the cost of living, the government will reinforce price fixing controls. I wish to confirm that prices of meat and its byproducts have been frozen until autumn next year. The government will control the way in which prices for basic goods and services are set--we are talking here about those goods and services which affect substantially the standard of life of working families.

With this in mind, a list of these goods and services whose prices, as of 1 October, will be fixed centrally by the State Price Commission, has been compiled in agreement with the trade unions. The draft law of the Council of Ministers, affecting this matter has already been conveyed to the trade unions in order to gain the opinions of working people.

At the same time we will make more stringent the control of prices fixed by enterprises and private sector. Protecting the standard of life of the population, we will at the same time undertake actions to ensure that a healthy price structure is set: a structure that takes into account production costs, good management and cost accounting.

We will go on perfecting the methods of assessing the cost of living. We have already set relevant tasks in this connection for the Main Statistical Office. At the same time independent analysis will be conducted by research institutes, we are particularly relying on trade unions and their views in this respect. The results of these studies will provide a basis for decisionmaking as regards the pay, pensions including retirement pensions, educational grants and prices.

Like all working people we are interested in an objective assessment of the cost of living because it constitutes the indispensable premise for the correct solutions in the sphere of the social policy of the state. The government, in consultation with the trade unions, will make it incumbent upon relevant authorities and research institutions to define the social minimum income which will form the basis for adopting decisions as regards the lowest wages and social benefits as well as the entitlement to benefit from the social fund and from the accommadation fund, and also the entitlement to apply for the grant of other benefits.

Much attention during the discussion has been devoted to the problem of free Saturdays. This is not a new problem; we have considered it for a long time because it is a complex issue, particularly at this point, when every hour of work counts. However, we wish to come halfway toward meeting the postulates put forward by the working people and so the government proposes the introduction in 1981 of free Saturday, each week, for all employees, and the reduction of the working week to 42 1/2 hours. This will mean fixing the duration of the working day at 8 1/2 hours, taking into account the intervals for meals. For those employed in the four-shift system of work or other systems of labor organization, it will be necessary to adopt different solutions, which however, will accord with the general principle of cutting down the duration of work time. It will be necessary, too, to devote much attention to study the forms in which the work time is to be reduced, and days-off are fixed, for those employees whose work is connected with services to the population, such as employees whose work is connected with services to the population, such as employees in commerical establishments, catering, transportation, communications, health services, etc. We are not suggesting that these matters be prejudged today; while formulating our proposals on these issues we would like to present them for discussion before the final decisions are taken. Consequently the government asks the trade unions and all working people to consider the issues involved.

We must at the same time take into consideration that the introduction of all free Saturdays will require an appropriate increase in labor efficiency. For we cannot allow a reduction in working time cause a drop in the production of goods and services. For the purpose of promoting the promised changes in the wage-social systems and also in the length of working time, we will have prepared by the end of the current year draft amendments for the labor code and other legal documents. The government will examine in detail other postulates of the workforces and in agreement with the trade unions will present solutions to them.

This affects, in particular, benefits for women taking a break from work so as to rear children to the age of three, the principles for creating and exploiting the social and housing funds, and an improvement in providing protective and work clothing, and in the conditions of work safety and hygiene.

May it please the Sejm at present we are concentrating attention on the work being done by the government to improve supplies to the home market. This is a matter of exceptional interest to the public, in particular to working women. Consumption which results from our socialist life style, is, as experience shows, a vital driving force for development. However in our present situation there are many restrictions here. Thus, we have to solve this problem according to our realistic possibilities. We have already adopted concrete decisions to increase this year the supplies of goods to the home market. Above all, we wish to deal with food supplies. With this goal in mind, we will make better use of our own raw material base and processing capacities. We have given appropriate tasks to enterprises of the agricultural foodstuff industry and to cooperative organizations.

We have made it incumbent on local authorities to bring into use all local reserves for improving supplies to the home market and to accumulate sufficient winter stocks of potatoes, fruit, vegetables and their processed products. We have decided to increase the production and supplies of such products as flour, flour products, cereals, and vegetable fats of which there should be enough in the shops.

Taking into account poorer sugar beet crops and the consequent lower level of sugar production the government has decided to reintroduce the universal sale of sugar through vouchers to ensure that it can be purchased by every family.

We are unable to increase the supply of meat for the market from our own resources and, therefore, we have decided to make supplementary purchases of meat abroad. This will make it possible, by the end of 1980, to maintain the supply of meat at last year's level. During the same period we will carry out an analysis of the possibilities for meat supplies in 1981 and will propose action aimed at putting the meat market in order and directed at its stabilization. Like the rest of the working people we are in support of resolving this question. As is well known, this is not an easy task--the problem of meat, its production and consumption, has, after all, been building up over many many years. This year we will import more of certain other foodstuffs. We realize that all this will still fail to meet fully the needs of the population but for financial reasons we cannot afford higher imports at this moment. We have also decided to increase the market supply of certain industrial commodities which are of fundamental importance to the life of families.

That is why everywhere possible we shall speed up the transformation of the structure of production, by reducing production of investment goods with raw and other materials being directed to branches producing goods for the needs of the market. Further changes in the structure of production will be possible in 1981 and during the following years.

We want to rapidly develop light industry and create favorable conditions for crafts. We shall consistently implement the policy for the development of crafts and services, which has been jointly worked out by the PZPR and the SD. We will ensure them beneficial and stable development conditions because we are of the opinion that light industry and crafts can be much more of a factor for the stabilization of the market and its enrichment for socially imperative goods and services.

The decisions which will increase imports and curb exports and also increase domestic production for the market will enable us, by the end of this year, to increase supplies to the market by about Z25 to Z30 billion. This will undoubtedly influence improvements in the market situation although it will not solve the problems of the market.

The full implementation of the program to increase supplies for the market that I have just presented is of special importance especially now when we are introducing a general increase in wages. Whether these higher wages and social payments or the money paid in this connection will have real value will be decided primarily by production results and, speaking more frankly, by increased production for the market and increased services.

That is why the most important problem is to restore as quickly as possible rhythmical production and disciplined work, to implement this year's economic tasks as best as possible, to make good to the full the losses created through strikes and interruptions in work.

That is why I am appealing for this to the workforces of all enterprises. Unfortunately, we still have to cope with infrequent cases of strikes and interruptions in work. They often disrupt cooperation and rhythmical work in other enterprises and they multiply the already considerable losses suffered by our economy.

At present, there is no need for all this because the fundamental postulates put forward by the workforces are being implemented and the remaining ones are being penetratingly examined.

May it please the Sejm, agricultural production is of essential significance for supplies and the standard of living of our population. I wish to state that the current situation in this field is unsatisfactory. It is already known today that the harvest yields of many crops will be lower than planned. There are unfavorable tendencies in livestock breeding. This will affect the country's food stocks and supplies of raw materials to agriculture and the food industry.

In this situation we must, above all, embark on actions to reverse these unfavorable tendencies. Today, the most important matter is to gather in and to manage rationally all to which our land has given birth. I am convinced that all farmers, all those employed in agricultural services and in local authorities, will spare no effort to make sure that nothing is wasted from this year's harvest. Making sure that agriculture has adequate supplies of feed concentrates will present a serious problem. That is why, as early as this year, we will get additional imports of grain crops and feed, which means we will have to obtain new credits. In conjunction with the work of farmers themselves, aimed at getting highest possible quantities of their own feed together, this will make sure that the crop-feed balance will be improved, thus creating preconditions for development of livestock breeding. It is from having this issue, among others, in mind that we decided to increase supplies of coal to the market by 900,000 tons, as well as building materials. With the purpose of making livestock breeding more profitable, as of 6 September, we will raise the purchase prices of pigs by an average of Z5 per kilogram. At the same time, the financial equivalent for feed which has not been required will be maintained until fall next year.

An analysis of economic conditions of agricultural development will be carried out by the end of the year. Cattle breeding as well as the production of crops and feed will figure prominently here. On the basis of this analysis, we will propose appropriate action to develop agricultural production.

We regard the issue of ensuring that agricultural production is cost-effective as an extraordinarily important one.

We will undertake actions to have objective evaluations for this purpose, to be able to conduct an active economic policy to increase agricultural production, to create conditions for increasing the incomes of agricultural workers in relation to the improved living conditions of urban workers.

We will increase deliveries of industrial products to agriculture so that it can continue, in an over-all manner, its technical reconstruction. By overfulfilling the production of certain machines and agricultural equipment we will be able already this year to increase their deliveries to agriculture by Z6 billion. During the coming years, we will increase the production capacity of the chemical industry in the field of fertilizers and pesticides, and in the machine industry, especially in the field of machines used in the harvesting and storage of fodder crops, of basic agricultural implements and of agricultural transportation.

The development of agriculture and of the production of food calls for considerable expenditures to modernize and to introduce new techniques and technology of production. Without these there cannot be modern agriculture. Only the partnership of the selfless work of the farmer with modern technology can bring satisfactory results.

These matters have been considered by the PZPR and ZSL and the state. Unfortunately, the implementation of the decisions made in this sphere was not consistent. This had a detrimental effect on the development of agriculture.

We believe that we must give priority to investments which would increase the productivity of the soil, and also be concerned with drainage water conservation, irrigation, fertilization and recultivation of soil. An important direction in investments will also be the processing of agricultural products and food, storage and production of seeds.

I wish to confirm that the government will consistently implement the agricultural policy jointly outlined by the Polish United Workers Party and the United Peasant Party by creating stable development conditions for agriculture within individual husbandry as well as in the socialized sector. We are guided by the superior principle that the land, the property of the whole nation, must with every year that passes provide better and more food for the nation.

That is why we will hand over land to those farms which will guarantee the highest yields, and in particular, to young farmers. We will speed up the land-merging process and exchanges between neighbors to thus create better conditions for the organization of agricultural production.

We must work out appropriate solutions for increased production by all farms because we cannot accept negligence and the failure to use production possibilities.

We will support any and all forms of self-government by farmers and agricultural cooperatives. This is because we see in the raising of the status of self-government in the countryside an important factor of agricultural development, modernization and improvement of services.

We will meet agricultural requirements halfway. We will raise the status of farmers. Matters pertaining to foodstuffs are the center of attention of the government. We expect that a proper implementation of the countryside's obligations to the state and, in particular, the supplies of agricultural produce and livestock produce provided for in the contract agreements, will be the response to it.

Citizen deputies, concerning the improvement in the standard of living for families, we will create favorable conditions for a further development of housing construction. Much has been done here over the past years. However, the shortage of apartments is still an acute problem.

It is aggravated by poor implementation of housing construction plans. In the first 7 months of this year, only 32.5 percent of apartments which were to be handed over for use according to this year's plan, have actually been commissioned. Therefore, we must obtain a better implementation of housing construction tasks. With this purpose in mind, we will strengthen its executive potential.

We will observe comprehensive requirements when building new housing developments. The situation in this respect has not so far been the rosiest. By concentrating all efforts on the numbers of apartments under construction, in many cases other construction tasks were neglected such as amenities and facilities to go with them. This made living conditions in new housing developments quite opressive. We must gradually change this state of affairs. We will, at the same time, create more favorable conditions for the construction of single family housing, both cooperative and private. Appropriate decisions in this matter will be taken as early as September.

We will consistently implement the resolutions of the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum regarding health protection. We regard the issue of improving supplies of medicines as a particularly urgent one. I wish to state that the solving of difficult economic matters will not make the government oblivious to its other concern: that for the nation's spiritual development, for the development of science, education and culture.

We will be looking at issues connected with the form and directions of the reform of the educational system. We want to better use science as an important factor in the country's development. We will create conditions favorable for the augmentation of the nation's cultural achievements. In making a selection of the problems which will be given a priority solution, we have been guided by the criteria of the urgency of the matter and availability of resources. We realize that they will not meet all expectations and suggestions put forward by various social and professional groups. We must, however, maintain a tight hold on economic reality. We cannot solve everything at once. The remaining issues will be analyzed and implemented in turn, as soon as the possibilities for solving them arise.

A part of the current demands by workforces concern branches of industry or are of a local nature. We have obliged the state and economic administration to examine them quickly and solve them to the best of their ability.

Esteemed Sejm, the social program which we are undertaking will be implemented in difficult conditions. I want to state that the current level of labor productivity and the size of production do not guarantee the material basis for a full implementation of that program, and we cannot just leave it at that. We must at the same time be concerned about the further development of the country. We cannot be indifferent to the challenge of our times. The great chance for humanity and for our country lies in scientific and economic progress. People's Poland, in the 36 years of its existence, has transformed hereself into a country with a high economic potential. The qualifications of employees have risen considerably. It is true that we are experiencing acute difficulties today. But it is also true that we have laid the foundations on which we can build the future. It is difficult today for us to fully use the possibilities which are inherent in our economy, because it contains accrued deep structural imbalances. We are at present particularly pained by the high level of the country's indebtedness, and the repayment problems connected with this, the bad situation in the investment sector, the insufficient development of agriculture and the disrupted money market equilibrium. These negative phenomena have mutually intensified and it is they which decide to a great extent on the present state of the economy.

There are various reasons for them; no small role was played by the mistakes in social-economic policy and the lack of consistency in the proper realization of the directionally correct resolutions of the party and the decisions of the Sejm.

The overcoming of the accrued difficulties and disproportions depends in the first place on better, more productive work. Only this is the source of national income and the basis of a permanent improvement in living conditions. We are undertaking no small obligations today, going halfway to meet working people. Their fulfillment will demand large resources and outlays, but we do not possess free resources which we can mobilize immediately. We must gradually save them and organize them. Exceptional undertakings will be essential. It will be necessary to make a corresponding regrouping of forces, to give up many original intentions which we recognize as secondary in the present situation. But above all, everywhere, at every work post, at every level of management, we must work in such a way, look for such methods of management, as to achieve, with the potential we have, the maximum results. Good work, economical management, conserving of raw materials, concern for high quality and profitability of production: These we need now more than ever before. I appeal today to the working class for this: to farmers, to engineering and technical staff, to scientists, to all working people. The government, for its part, will do everything to make the joint effort more effective. We recognize as one of the important tasks in this regard the carrying out of appropriate changes in the structure of the national economy and the structure of production.

We will subordinate the changes in investment policy to this aim. We will limit the starting of new investments. We will decrease the extent of investment outlays and will adapt them to the economic possibilities. We will make changes in the investment structure so as to make them better serve the harmonization of the economy. Before the end of this year we will take a decision to halt those costly investments whose further implementation would not further the overcoming of the current economic difficulties.

We are conducting vital analyses with this in mind. At the same time we will alter the timetable for the implementation of certain investment programs. Part of the money saved by doing this will be channeled into increasing market production, in particular food and production for export, based mainly on our national raw and other materials. We will also be concentrating investment resources in places where the investment project can be completed in a short time and where one can expect quick results. We will also present a report on investment projects which will make it possible to make better use of our raw material base, to intensify manufacturing processes and to reduce the materials and energy needed for production processes, which will help to improve management efficiency. For this reason we will give priority to modernizing investment projects. At the same time the government will intensify its economizing in the whole national economy and in all its links without exception. We will limit all those outlays which in the present conditions are not the most urgent, including outlays for entertainment, official trips, etc. In the current year we should reduce budgetary and other outlays by a total of at least Z30 billion. A zloty saved is a zloty earned.

I appeal to the public to be guided by the principles of economizing in every factory, in every house and in every family. Sensible self-denials are required today both from the state and also from every citizen.

Citizen deputies, the implementation of all our social and economic aims is linked decisively with the overcoming of payment difficulties. We will do everything to brake the process of incurring debts and to create the preconditions for a gradual reduction in debts.

An accelerated increase in exports is the only way of achieving this aim. We are assuming that in the next few years exports to capitalist countries should increase by at least 12 percent annually, calculated at today's prices. The government will be taking action on many fronts to increase the export capabilities of our economy. We are channeling financial and investment resources to industries which have the greatest chances for profitable exports. We will ensure better material-technical supplies. At the same time we will embark on such undertaking which will stimulate more effectively the development of export production and exports and will increase interest in improving the profitability of exports. Accelerating exports is the only way in our repayment situation to ensure that our country gets the necessary imports.

Industry needs it. It is essential to improve supplies to the market, including supplies of foodstuffs. We import more agricultural produce and foodstuffs than we export. In the current year the value of imported agricultural produce and foodstuffs amount to about Z7.2 billion whereas the export of those articles amounts to about Z3.1 billion. This means that we should intensify our activity, both in order to speed up the development of agriculture, of exports, as well as the rationalization of imports.

A key point for the development of our country is the expansion of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, and particularly with the Soviet Union. Life has once again confirmed that we can always count here on the understanding and fraternal help from those countries, and chiefly from the Soviet Union. We import under favorable conditions a considerable part of the fuel, raw materials and materials the country uses. We want to make better use of the advantages of cooperation within CEMA, expanding cooperation with the member countries, with the aim of better satisfaction of our needs, and a broader use of the possibilities emerging from our participation in socialist economic integration.

Esteemed Sejm: We are fully aware that an indispensable factor in the improvement in the economic situation, in the entire increase in management effectiveness is the institution of profound changes in the methods of planning and managing the national economy. We are preparing a draft of comprehensive reform in this sphere. This work is being directed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. It will be participated in by experienced PZPR and other parties' activists; by scientists and economists. This is not a new issue and it was already being done. We are currently determined to carry it through consistently, to act as quickly as possible, taking advantage of our own experiences and those of the other socialist countries.

The basic direction of the reform will be activities of enterprises based on healthy principles of cost accounting, the increasing of their independence, the guarantee of greater flexibility of activity, but at the same time increased responsibility for the results of bad management, for products which do not come up to the standard of usefulness, quality and profitability. At the same time we will strengthen central planning and the direction of the national economy in matters of strategic importance for the development of the country. The tasks of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers will be concentrated on the definition of the basic economic proportions and the coordination of the national economy as well as on the elaboration of the programs implementing the fundamental objectives of the development of the country. We will set the exact delineation of the responsibilities of the ministries, both the functional ones and those in charge of the various branches of economy, so that the limits of their responsibilities for decisions and action are clearly defined.

We will demand that all the economic departments thoroughly account for the tasks that have been planned for them and for the means that have been entrusted to them. We are already doing work which will facilitate the introduction of the changes of the system now in preparation. Beginning next year we intend to widen the area of the application of net yardsticks as the basic criteria for the appraisal of the activities of the economic organization. In the plans of the social and economic development we will define tasks concerning the production for the market and for export and at the same time we will abandon the fixing of obligatory indices for other types of products. We will abolish the limits of employment.

The wage fund obtained through the reduction in employment can in future be used by the enterprises to raise individual remuneration. We would like the change in the principle on which this measure is based to be used by the administration and the workers' self-government to improve the organization of productivity of labor, and thus to raise average wages. This will not impinge on the principle of full employment. The national economy is experiencing a growing deficit in labor resources which in fact stipulates the creation, within the policy of employment and remuneration, of incentives and conditions aimed at the implementation of planned tasks exclusively along the path of increasing labor productivity. We must also produce employment reserves for agriculture and public services. We will introduce essential changes into the planning and administration of local economy. We intend here to implement a considerable decentralization of decision-making.

We will take into account, on a wide scale, the postulates and proposals made by local authorities. Beginning with 1981, we will fundamentally increase the rights and responsibilities of local authorities in agricultural, trade, light industry, services, roads and housing construction matters. We will give them appropriate means for this purpose. This will bring about changes in the system of central planning and budgeting as well as in the work of the ministries.

The prerogatives of people's councils as organs of local self-government, will be increased. We will strengthen motivation for better husbandry of means at the disposal of people's councils. Savings and budget surpluses can be used for purposes which the councils deem to be most important from the viewpoint of social needs.

In formulating the directions of economic policy and improving the functioning of the economy we intend to make extensive use of the opinions of eminent scientists and practitioners, and of experts in the Polish Academy of Sciences.

I am therefore appealing to the world of science for the widest possible cooperation in solving the difficult problems of the development of the country. I am also appealing to members of the Supreme Technical Organization, of the Polish Economic Association and of other socio-professional organizations.

May it please the Sejm, I have presented the decisions made in recent days by the government, and also our immediate plans. We are concentrating the work of the government and of the whole state apparatus on all that is essential to social stability in the country, the rapid return to normal life, to the normal functioning of the national economy. This is what is more desire and needed by the whole nation.

We realize the enormous tasks which have arisen recently. To cope with them we need the mobilization of and cooperation of all the social forces. We need more mutual trust, more confidence in our national possibilities and more hope that together we will be able to cope with even the most difficult tasks.

On behalf of the government, I appeal to the whole nation for this kind of cooperation. The nation expects guarantees from the government that we will keep our word and that we will accurately implement the undertakings made publicly, both in the economic and in the social field.

I declare with all my strength that the government is fully aware of this and wants to fulfill its obligations.

The fundamental guarantee of the durability of the changes that are at present taking place in our public life lies in the development of socialist democracy. The crux is that our democratic system must be filled with a content which complies with today's needs of the nation.

Therefore, we must greatly change the style and methods of directing the state and the national economy. These changes will not take place by themselves, even if we all very much wish it. What is indispensible is a joint effort aimed at achieving this renewal. Our constitution provides for the principle of the unity of the rights and duties of the citizens--a principle which cannot be undermined. The government will stand guard over these rights, at the same time expecting the whole nation, all the citizens of our country to attach the same importance to their duties as to their rights. The observance of the principles of socialist democracy demands openness of public life, and consequently systematic and open information about the condition of the state and of the national economy. We will see to it that such information is available because we share the view that cogovernment and coresponsibility of the citizens for the destiny of the country are possible only when the nation is well acquainted with and well understands all the conditions of development.

By the end of this year the government will submit to the Sejm a draft bill on the control of the press, publication and public performances which, within the framework of the constitution, will accurately define the principles of their functioning. The period which we are entering requires a great deal of effort. There is a place here for every Pole to take an active part, party members and non-party members, for believers and non-believers, for all the elements united in the National Unity Front.

I am of the opinion, too, that on the part of the Catholic Church, which is guided by solicitude for our fatherland, the actions undertaken by the government will meet with understanding and with support.

The experiences of People's Poland have proved the correctness of the principles for the shaping of relations between the state and the church, that have been worked out. I wish to declare with due esteem that recent days have given us proof of common sense, of patriotic solicitude for the country on the part of the leadership of the church and of the vast majority of the clergy.

The policy of religion, tested in practice, will be continued by the government and developed, so as to even better serve the lofty cause of the unity of all citizens and the welfare of the republic.

Trade unions have a great role to play in the system of socialist democracy. It is not up to the government to formulate their tasks but I would like to state that we are very much in favor of increasing the role of trade unions as a partner of the government in solving social and economic problems and all the problems concerned with the lives of the working people. The government declares its readiness to widely cooperate with the trade unions and to consider every trade union initiative. We will take action to broaden the area of cooperation and mutual consultation, above all, in tackling the question of pay and social benefits in order to ensure a better use of the conditions and opportunities for the development of the country. We declare our cooperation in the preparation of the law on trade unions.

Drawing conclusions from the social criticisms, we will create conditions for the development of workers' self-government so that it will become a real comaster of the places of employment. We believe that an increase in the economic independence of enterprises and industrial establishments should be coupled with the widening of the role and rights of the workers' self-government. On the one hand, this would bring a partnership and on the other hand, an increased responsibility of self-government and of all personnel for the production results. All of these issues should be settled within the law on workers' self-government. We have received many observations and suggestions from the leaders of cooperatives who had been discussing for a long time the problems of a further development of the cooperative movement and cooperative self-government. We share their view about the need to extend the self-governing character of cooperative organizations. This is why we will turn to the Supreme Council of Cooperatives with the proposal to undertake, together with governmental organs, work on a new law on the cooperative movement which would provide a better definition of the functions and the tasks of cooperative organizations in our country and which would create better conditions for raising the role of cooperative self-government.

We will make efforts to rebuild the trust of the nation, and particularly that of the working class. We have a great deal to do in this respect and in this sphere we, the state and the economic apparatus, have neglected to do a great deal. We are drawing conclusions from this for our own work. At the same time we will categorically oppose any attempts to undermine the principles of our system by antisocialist forces, attempts to undermine the undeniable achievements of People's Poland. We are obliged to take such action by our deepest concern for the life of the nation and for the destiny of Poland. Nobody would ever forgive our tardiness and indecision on this issue. We will take the necessary decisions promptly and whenever the need arises so as to bring back normal conditions of work and life and ensure confidence in tomorrow for millions of our families. I am deeply convinced that the position of the government on this question will receive the support of the whole nation.

The government commits the whole state apparatus--administrative and economic--to better efficiency and better effectiveness of action. The principle of administrative action should be service in the interest of citizens and the socialist state.

All instructions and decisions must be quickly and legally implemented. We will demand this with all firmness, and with this in mind, we will increase control over all levels of authority. The government in agreement with the Council of State, shares the attitude of the Presidium of the Sejm about the need to resto e to the Supreme Chamber of Control the status of the Sejm's control organ.

We wish consistently to remove all bureaucratic distortions in the work of the state administration and to improve services for citizens in every office and institution. We will wage an energetic battle against economic crimes and speculation. Social control can do a lot in this respect, and for this favorable conditions will be created for work and development.

The government sees as its foremost task the maintenance of tranquility and order in the country.

May it please the Sejm, the recent events in our country became the object of attention and wide interest in the world. This is understandable owing to the place occupied by Poland in the family of the socialist states, and also owing to its position and role in the international arena, especially in Europe.

A stable Poland, with borders generally recognized, which conducts a constructive foreign policy, constitutes an important element for peaceful order in Europe and in the world.

It is worthwhile recalling these values exactly now on the anniversary of the memorable September.

We highly value the understanding and the support received from all friends of Poland for our policy, for the actions we are undertaking to implement it. At the same time, we firmly reject signs of action aimed against the good name of our country, at the foundations of its political system.

The difficult times we have lived through have shown that the Polish nation decisively supports the fundamental principles of our foreign policy which is in compliance with its vital interests, with the Polish raison d'etat.

For the sovereign existence of Poland, and for its development, the wholeness and inviolability of our alliances and, in particular, with our neighbor and great friend of the Soviet Union are of fundamental importance.

Poland's relations with the Soviet Union are based on mutual trust and esteem. They bring to the nations of both states mutual benefits, and the political-defensive alliance, linked with common battle against the fascist invader--and proved throughout the postwar years--constitutes the basic factor in our safety, for peaceful work and development.

The alliance with the Soviet Union and with other socialist states, Poland's cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, are forever linked with the fundamental and national interests of Poland. We will develop and deepen them, we shall guard them as our loftiest values.

Socialist Poland has maintained, and will consistently maintain its policy aimed at strengthening peace in the world, international security, detente and disarmament, and the development of wide international cooperation.

Proof of this is the development of our relations with the state of Europe, Asia, Africa and the two Americas. This is evidenced by the activities of Poland in the United Nations and other organizations. This has given Poland deserved respect. It is the government's intention to continue such a policy.

The policy of People's Poland over the 36 years of its existence confirms that we support cooperation between all states, notwithstanding their system. We have advocated and continue to advocate the development of all-round cooperation with the developed capitalist states and advocate a constructive dialogue with them. This cooperation and dialogue have brought us a considerable amount of good which, as regards its importance, goes beyond bilateral relations, and confirmed the sense and importance of our activities which are undertaken in keeping with the spirit and letter of CSCE Final Act. The recent period--a period of increased tension in East-West relations --has also been fresh proof of Poland's role.

We think that Europe and the world do not have another sensible alternative than the policy of detente and cooperation. We will again be confirming shortly our involvement in the policy of detente at the meeting of the CSCE states in Madrid and also in the work of the next session of the UN General Assembly. We invariably voice our support for halting the arms race, limiting it and beginning the process of detente.

We support the initiative of the Soviet Union to start as quickly as possible, without any preliminary conditions, negotiations on the mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We support our proposal of convening in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We consider that at the Vienna negotiations, on the basis of the latest proposals of the socialist states, a change is available to achieve progress in the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. We are interested in the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all states. I wish to assure you that we will do everything to fulfill commitments, to continue to be a solid economic partner and not to fail anyone in cooperation based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits. At the same time we count on our partners to understand our present difficulties.

We are living in times of the increased role and importance of developing countries. With sympathy and support we view the just postulates of the developing countries as regards the transformation of the international economic order. We will aim at even better use of the possibilities of widening the all-round, mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and these countries.

May it please the Sejm, I have presented the most urgent plans of the government. The majority of them are emergency measures. We will do everything to present to the Sejm and the nation, as soon as possible, the full, complex and realistic program for the solving of the present difficulties and for bringing order to the national economy.

The work on such a program, calls, first of all, for calmness, and also time. Today, on behalf of the government, I am asking the Sejm to express its views and to give approval to the direction of our work just presented, and for the decisions to be made.

Allow me, citizen-deputies, from this place to address the whole nation, the inhabitants of towns and villages, and especially the working classes, farmers and the intelligentsia, Polish women and young people, war veterans, fighters for freedom and democracy, veterans of work--to support government plans, to work honestly and serve Poland. Today, this is our common and loftiest patriotic duty.

I would now like to say a few words and present proposals on personnel matters.

May it please the Sejm , the Council of State decisions on 24 August made changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. These decisions were:

Citizen Tadeusz Pyka from the post of deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers;

Citizen Tadeusz Wrzasczyk from the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers;

Citizen Emil Wojtaszek from the post of minister of foreign affairs;

Citizen Aleksander Kopec from the post of minister of machine industry;

Citizen Eugeniusz Grochal from the post of minister, member of the Council of Ministers.

At the same time the following were appointed:

Citizen Tadeusz Grabski to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Citizen Henryk Kisiel to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers;

Citizen Aleksander Kopec to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Citizen Jozef Czyrek to the post of minister of foreign affairs;

Citizen Marian Krzak to the post of minister of finances;

Citizen Henryk Gawronski to the post of minister of machine industry;

Citizen Jerzy Gawrysiak to the post of minister, member of the Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the government, I am asking for the confirmation of the decisions of the Council of State on the above-stated changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

In the new composition, we intend to deepen the collegiality of work, to increase responsibility for the implementation of the decisions made.

We intend to better solve problems and better coordinate the actions undertaken.

This aim will be served by a division of labor in the government presidium, about which I would like briefly to inform the high chamber.

Within the framework of this division of labor, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Citizen Mieczyslaw Jagielski will be the deputy to the chairman of the Council of Ministers; he will in addition be concerned with the problems of foreign trade and the maritime economy. He will also be entrusted with the functions of permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic to CEMA and chairman of the Intergovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The scope of activity of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Citizen Kazimierz Barcikowski will include agricultural and forestry problems. He will also supervise issues connected with the housing and communal economy, with education, science and culture, with health protection. He will also concern himself with the activity of voivodas and the mayors of towns ranking as voivodships.

The Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Citizen Grabski will be entrusted with employment, pay and social issues and the connected problems of the domestic market, the policy of prices of market goods and services; as well as the development of local industry, work cooperatives, crafts, tourism and research into the cost of living.

Planning problems, the system of management and investment policy will be entrusted to Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Citizen Henryk Kisiel which will parallel fulfilling the function of chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

The tasks of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Citizen Aleksander Kopec will include issues concerning the entirety of production of the key industry: fuel, power, raw materials, the materials economy, supply, industrial coproduction and also quality and standardization. His powers will cover transport, communications, building construction and geology.

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Citizen Roman Malinowski, also heading a ministry, will concern himself with the food industry and the procurement of agricultural produce.

The Council of Ministers attaches great importance to making government-Sejm cooperation closer and deeper. The same applies to cooperation between government and the State Council and trade unions. Deputy chairmen of Council of Ministers will deal with the problems of this cooperation--empowered to do so by the government presidium.

Under my direct supervision will be matters of the country's defense, public order, foreign policy, financial policy, state control and statistics.

This is all I wanted to present to you, thank you for your attention.

Debate on Situation, Program

LD060130 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--The Polish Sejm (parliament) went into a session in Warsaw today. The recently nominated Premier Jozef Pinkowski presented to the assembly the government's programme for leading the country out of the present economic and social crisis. He indicated the magnitude of the difficulties facing the Polish economy. He confirmed the pledges made by the government to the strike committees.

During the debate, spokesmen for the three main political clubs in the parliament--PUWP, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party--expressed support for the government's intentions.

Andrzej Zabinski (PUWP) said that "we have been confronted with social phenomena, whose scale is unprecedented in Poland's post-war history." Expressing the stance of the PUWP club, he stressed that the PUWP is in favour of a full realization of the pledges made by the government to the strikers. The crisis should provide a stimulus for change not only in economy. It should be a source of far-reaching transformations in all spheres of social life. Zabinski said: "A mistaken policy on information, excessively punctilious actions of censorship and the local and sectoral ambitions to receive a positive evaluation at any cost led to eventually hazardous self-complacency and progressing disorientation. We are now paying a high price for this style of work, for a departure from reality which belied stretched indices and optimistic reports. What Poland needs now is first of all internal equilibrium and the indispensable time to solve the pressing problems."

Speaking about the world opinion's concern about Poland in recent weeks, M.P. Zabinski said that "This made us, the working class and the whole community, realize the correctness of the fundamental principles on which the peace foreign policy of People's Poland rests, the correctness and validity of our unshakeable alliances, especially the alliance with the Soviet Union, the indissoluble bond between the national interest of the Poles and socialism."

Bernard Kus (UPP) declared that the United Peasant Party will actively participate in further democratization of the social life. An analysis of the causes of the crisis is now indispensable. The deputy stressed that Polish agriculture should be treated as the central economic problem. The attempts made to this end so far have not been implemented, and the agricultural policy has been inconsistent.

Piotr Stefanski (DP) said the government's programme is matter-of-fact. Whether those are feasible intentions--the social effort will decide. He expressed the opinion that a repetition of such crises in Poland can be prevented only in a situation of adhering to the principle that the party leads and the government rules. Mr. Stefanski said that "we are still facing a crisis in the society-authority relations. The hazards which this situation entails are still there. One can hardly expect good production effects in an atmosphere of apprehension. In practice this principle should mean political leadership through reprensentative bodies--the Sejm and people's councils, the formulation of proposals and requirements for the government and local administration in the forum of representative bodies in an open way, in the course of matter-of-fact discussion. Furthermore, it is indispensable that the assigned tasks be openly, publicly accounted for. Why is the role of the Sejm, and this opinion unfortunately prevails, reduced to the role of a rubber stamp on decisions made earlier, contrary to the intensions of the Sejm itself" he said.

Jan Szcepanski (no party affiliation) said: "The nation knew perfectly well that we were headed for a crisis yet neither the authorities nor the mass media wanted to talk about the condition of the economy and the Polish state. Poland's economic crisis remains strongly affected by the political crisis and the ensuing social conflicts the source of which lies in the internal life of the party, in the activities of its leadership bodies and in the tensions between the party leadership and the rank and file members. The crisis occurred in many areas and levels of political life. It must be simultaneously solved in all of them. The point is to engage the whole society in all its constituent parts in overcoming those elements of the crisis which arose in th e constituents."

The speaker pointed to optimistic elements which can serve as examples for state administration. In his opinion, they are organizational efficiency, discipline of strike committees, the charisma, skills and imaginativeness shown by those who led the strikes. Optimistic elements are also masses of employees who put forth their own postulates while not interrupting work and the fact that in the party and the government there are wise and realistically-minded people who prevented the use of force. The party leadership and the government should be helped to take advantage of these abilities and skills of the nation.

Mr. Jan Szczepanski pointed out that a sociological survey of social forces involved in the present conflicts is necessary in order to implement a long-term programme of economic reforms. Of key importance is the role of the state and of the Sejm within the state. The Sejm work and the speeches by Sejm deputies should be accurately carried by the press, radio and TV. On behalf of the Praesidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences the deputy declared the readiness of the academy and the entire Polish science to join in any work necessary to pull the country out of the crisis.

The deputy Jan Szczepanski said that of prime importance in the process of combating the crisis is all what is going on within the party. According to him, it is necessary to elaborate and apply consistently methods of training and of selection of the party leading cadres, methods of rotating these cadres and of eliminating those who do not pass the exam. It is necessary to get constructive forces such as worker masses and Catholic centres to participate in politics. There can be no democracy in the state without democracy in the party, said the speaker. The party must exercise authority and be a leading force as the constitution says but the party must also be such as its statute provides for.

Deputy Antoni Seta (PUWP member) said: The trade union movement needs changes but this does not mean that we can erase all that we have done so far and that we have violated the interests of the working class. On the initiative of trade union deputies and worker activists a number of laws were passed concerning, among other things, equal privileges and insurance allowances for blue-and white-collar workers, a law on accident compensation and alimony fund. The main task of today is to guarantee under law the autonomy, self-governance and inviolable rights of the trade unions. In the near future working crews will discuss a draft bill on trade unions. The bill should guarantee to the trade unions the right to veto wrong decisions of state administratiion, and the right to strike. We shall carry out a more effective control over just distribution of the national income and over the activities of state and economic bodies concerning the rights of the working people. We deplore the fact that there is a split in the unity of the trade union movement is likely. [sentence has received] The workers themselves will decide what organization and structure will be recognized.

Deputy Janusz Zablocki (no party affiliation-ZNAK Catholic-social deputies' club) said that "we should appreciate the attitude of the party and state political leadership towards the strike movement. That attitude was expressed by Edward Gierek on August 18 when he said that 'we must reach understanding and, together find another way out.'" In Mr. Zablocki's opinion the whole Polish society appreciated the choice of the way out and the authorities' consistency in sticking to this road to the end. The deputy pointed out that the political crisis in the Polish People's Republic was at the same time a deep crisis of representative bodies in the state, and of the Sejm in the first place. Therefore, the Sejm must resume the role of the highest body of state authority assigned to it by the constitution. He said that many symptoms of the forthcoming crisis had been earlier spoken about, also in the Sejm forum. In his opinion these pronouncements were excessively censored. Today, we are facing an urgent task of ensuring normal work and of reconstructing the society's indispensable confidence in the authorities on healthy foundations.

In Mr. Zablocki's view the fundamental factor in this process will be an honest and accurate implementation of agreements signed with the worker crews. The deputy joined in the opinion that a further escalation of economic demands may be disastrous for our economy.

M.P. Kazimierz Morawski (Christian Social Association) stressed that we must not waste the achievement and the effort of the last 36 years. We want our resources to be managed more reasonably and economically to serve the needs of ordinary citizens, whose everyday life must be the number one concern of the government. He expressed the conviction that our society will spare no effort and hard work, and when need arises, also sacrifices, but only provided the people trust the authorities, their line of action. Mr Morawski also said he wished for a restoration of its full constitutional functions to the Sejm. The deputy dwelt on the relations between the state and the church. Considerable progress in this sphere has contributed to a deeper understanding of important national and state issues. The deputy emphasized that it was indispensable for the postulates put forth by the Catholic Church to be approved by the state authorities within the renewal process. The deputy agreed with those who see the need to reform the censorship of the press, publications and entertainment in rapport with the constitutional norms. The aim of the reform is to make an exchange of ideas and a confrontation of views possible.

Deputies Zdzislaw Wydrzynski (PUWP), Tadeusz Maj (UPP), Maria Burzanowski (DP), Kazimierz Cupisz (PUWP), Janina Szczepanska (UPP) stressed that there are some inviolable rules. One cannot give more than he has and promise something for the future that is not clear today. The more outstanding becomes the effort which must be undertaken already now to realize the enormous packet of the social and living issues, these most urgent ones which were presented by the premier.

Many speeches conveyed the thought that efficient work is indispenable to the implementation of the forwarded socioeconomic demands, that the task of the government is to do everything to make the effort of the working people more efficient. The Sejm received with satisfaction the promise made by the premier to carry out deep changes in the methods of economic planning and management to grant the enterprises greater freedom and flexibility of operation.

The entire debate constituted a confirmation of the firm observation of the principles of the Polish home and foreign policy that have been consistently realized over the 35 years of socialist rule in Poland. It has been emphasized that of fundamental significance for Poland's sovereign existence and her development is the durability and inviolability of her alliances, with the Soviet Union in particular. This alliance, similarly as the alliances with other nations of the socialist community, Poland's cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA will be developed and deepended. These are the superior values, reaching deep into the foundation of this nation's raison d'etat.

M.P. Karol Malcuzynski (no party affiliation) said that for years mass media have been operating badly and ever worse. The concept and practice of controlling the mass media was erroneous.

The "propaganda of success" which may have been justified in the first half of the 1970's, by the mid-1970's, primitively conceived and forcibly carried out, began to suppress costs of stormy development. [as received] Absurdly centralized control over mass media resulted in a complete uniformization of not only information but also commentaries. The deputy stressed that nobody in Poland who is sane and feels responsible will, today, put forth a postulate to abolish censorship completely. However, it is necessary to specify legislatively the scope of censorship, the prerogatives and criteria of evaluation and the mode of appealing the censorship decisions. This is an important issue as regards the reconstruction of social confidence. The deputy also laid emphasis on the necessity of keeping the public informed honestly about the matters connected with the Sejm work.

M.P. Sylwester Zawadzki (PUWP) wondered whether the foundation of self-governing and independent trade unions and the recognition of the right to strike will safeguard us from the emergency of distortions. The deputy said that those solutions, especially with a recognition of the social ownership of the means of production and the leading role of the party, may help to overcome disputed issues, so that they do not lead to lasting conflicts. Speaking about the right to strike, the deputy said that it provides an unusually strong guarantee of workers' rights, but it must be treated as the last resort. That entails a need to shape a new, higher political culture. The experiences of recent weeks should go down in the canons of political culture in the Polish People's Republic. The deepening of socialist democracy is an objective necessity determined by profound social transformations and results from the most essential social needs.

Deputy Jerzy Zygmanowski (PUWP) said that everybody greeted with relief the fact that a way to communicate with the working people has been found. But the whole thing does not end there. We must find a way to win the full trust of the working people, our voters. I am proclaiming myself in favour of granting support for the steps taken by the government and those which have been presented at today's session by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the deputy said.

Speaking about the problems of the reconstruction of trust, the deputy stressed that the Sejm has a great role to play in this issue. It should become a guarantee for the working people that the operation of the government and the obligations it took upon itself will be fully met, and the Sejm will effectively and consistently control them, see that they are executed in full, in line with the expectations of the society.

Through our personal example of an earnest execution of parliamentary duties and the exacting of parliamentary rights, we shall do everything to provide for a high and genuine authority of the Sejm--our representative authority, as today this is a cause of the whole republic, the deputy concluded.

Twenty-five deputies took the floor during the discussion.

At the conclusion of the debate, Premier Jozef Pinkowski took the floor again. He expressed his views on a number of detailed issues that the deputies spoke about. He said the proposals for the government to create better conditions for a genuine, matter-of-fact discussion in the Sejm on the directions of the country's development are very much justified. The premier pledged that the government will spare no effort to treat most seriously the deputies' demands that the members of the government provide earnest replies.

As concerns the church-state issues, he said: The leaders of the Catholic Church have approched the recent developments and situation in Poland with great prudence and responsibility. Our policy on religious denominations is turning out to be adequate, we shall continue and develop it. I find it purposeful to reinstate the mixed commission for the discussion and resolution of any problems related to the collaboration between the state and the church. The government wants to be open to cooperation with all social forces whose hearts are set on the weal of our motherland, People's Poland.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Sejm approved the latest changes in the government performed with a decree of the Council of State.

Further on Debate

LD062234 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--A plenary session of the Sejm (parliament), which opened here yesterday, (?was devoted) to the current domestic situation in Poland. On September 5 we published summaries of speeches made by most of the Sejm deputies. We add to that account speeches made today by some other members of parliament.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski (PUWP): "I am of the opinion that today's major duty for all Polish patriots, from communists to Catholics, is activity for the consolidation of the Supreme value: the Polish state, its sovereignty and independence. In order to come through the present deep crisis we (?need a) strong, effective and well-organized state. This is imperative now. The state must be democratic, supported by genuine--not forced--acceptance of the masses, not only the working class, but also the hard working Polish farmers and intelligentsia.

All the citizens of the state must understand that there is a certain limit to economic and political concessions. The state cannot continuously retreat under the pressure of economic demands, even justified ones. Neither can the state keep making unjustified political successions. Therefore, all the sides which are taking part in accommodating the existing conflict must be very realistic. If this does not happen we will earn us a poor report card in the world, especially among our allies, the socialist states, before The world's whole progressive camp. We have the duties which do not end in our country. This should be remembered also by those who grow wings today because they think the time has come to question the permanence of socialism on Polish soil and the leading role of the party."

Jozef Krotiuk (UPP): "It is an inspiring fact that the rural population wants peace and order and expects conditions which would guarantee the motherland a harmonious development. The rural population wants our economy to be balanced and our social life not to be deformed. There is an increasingly common conviction that the situation in agriculture will be largely decisive in achieving these goals. There have been many disturbances in the realization of the agricultural policy. The priority issue is consolidating the farmers' confidence in the prospects for developing their production facilities." Jozef Krotiuk devoted much attention to the proper development of rural self-management, whole functioning was greatly impaired in recent years owing to excessive centralism.

Edmund Meclewski (no party): "Let us have the courage to speak out the difficult truth as well. The truth is that this is not the time to decide new demands, nor to haggle. We need peace, thought, reflection, stability--which will not depart one step from what has been achieved. The nation must give the government a chance. Otherwise, we may take the (?worst) possible path. What we need is not haggling, not setting out unreachable goals, but, chiefly, responsibility for the past and a sense of responsibility for the future."

Speaking about the attitude of no party people towards national issues, Edmund Meclewski stated that they want to feel co-responsible for the country. In order to bear the brunt of the present times, the party needs help from the entire nation. The party can get this help. Under the leadership of the party--stressed the speaker--the nation is fighting for the programme of socialism, for [word indistinct]. In peace, the nation will have no difficulty bearing this load.

Jerzy Jozwiak (DP): "The statements which were spoken from the Sejm forum should be a guarantee of the realization of the concluded strike agreements. However, these declarations must be accompanied by full awareness of the catalogue of duties which should be fulfilled everyday by everybody everywhere. Otherwise, a further escalation of demands will lead to rifts and splits, to the destruction of our achievements, the achievements of the socialist system and 35 years of People's Poland."

Deputies Comment

LD071722 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Unidentified reporters' interview with Profjan Szczepanski; journalist Karol Malcuzynski; and Janusz Zablocki, leader of the ZNAK deputies' circle in Warsaw on 5 September on "At Noon Exactly" program--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] The Sejm is continuing its deliberations. With me is Jan Szczepanski, a Sejm deputy and member of the Council of State. What are your impressions of the debate?

[Szczepanski] What are my impressions of this Sejm debate? Well, I can say [words indistinct] for I was in the post-October Sejm, I was in the Sejm in 1971, and this is very reminiscent of those debates; it is very similar. Let us just hope that the same phenomena will not occur which later occurred in the years after October and later on--3 years after 1971. Perhaps the difference lies in this: That this time there are more very precise proposals and that there is more discussion, perhaps, about the guarantee (?system); and perhaps the situation is different because there were no signed agreements then between the government and the striking workers; a signed social agreement completely changes the situation and the Sejm wants to be the guarantor of the social agreement. It wants to change its function and wants to become one of the institutions making sure that the social contract is kept. That is the great hope for the future.

[Reporter] Among the many suggestions coming from the Sejm platform, there was one which proposed that the Supreme Chamber of Control be directly subordinate to the Sejm and not state administrative bodies. What would that mean in practice?

[Szczepanski] The transfer of the Supreme Chamber of Control under the direct authority of the premier caused both the Sejm and the central party authorities to be deprived of the possibility of inspecting the state of the economy and they had to depend on official reports alone, which, as we know, are always distorted because it is the obligation of lower service levels to take care of the health of their bosses and not to ruin their health with accurate information.

The transfer, then, of the Supreme Chamber of Control of the state gives the Sejm the chance of a complete, or more complete and better fulfillment of its control function in relations to the government. It also gives the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control the chance to make some kind of report to the Sejm on the real state of our economy.

[Reporter] I now have with me the well-known journalist Deputy Karol Malcuzynski.

How do you assess the course of the Sejm debate and the suggestions made?

[Malcuzynski] This is the most interesting session I have attended, [words indistinct] long experience of the Sejm, for I have been in the first term, and as a journalist I have been at other sessions.

[Reporter] And the suggestions?

[Malcuzynski] There is no lack of suggestions in Poland now. They are not just coming from the Sejm. They are coming from work forces, from social organizations of various kinds. (? Now is the time to tidy them up). Some speakers have tried to introduce this kind of order, including the new elected premier. One of the suggestions, if I may quote from my own speech, which I put forward was a fundamental change in the style of speaking to society, that is, what is given the ugly name of the activity of the mass media. They should be an element of dialogue and not a monologue. In recent years, things have not been good in this field and that was one of the elements which deepened the feelings of irritation and dissatisfaction and anger of society. And this must undergo a fundamental change in order to restore, or, I should say, to break through the crisis of confidence which [word indistinct] society and the authorities.

That is the first thing: extensive, factual information about what is happening at home as well as about what is going on in the world and the chance to make use of this information in a working, down-to-earth discussion. This is linked with practical matters [words indistinct] the activity of censorship, about which I spoke, the need to change state regulations on this topic and practice, above all.

[Reporter] How do you assess the attitude of our society in recent months?

[Malcuzynski] Society has shown its maturity and the so often overused world involvement of society (?in issues exists). For some people the dominant feeling was one of justified annoyance and disquiet, and a determination that matters should go forward, and that the model of our social life, and among other things the relationship of the authorities to society, should improve. That kind of determination was shown above all by the workforces on the coast whose unprecedented dialogue or negotiations with the state authorities led to very important (?changes).

[Reporter] Thank you very much. Now the leader of the deputies' circle ZNAK, Deputy Janusz Zablocki.

How does the deputies' circle which you represent assess the current situation of our country, and what ways out of the situation does it see?

[Zablocki] Above all, like the whole nation, we feel relief that the very tense situation has come to an end--and end through agreement between the government and the workers. The tasks which face the country are exceptionally difficult. On the one hand, all solutions emerging from the agreements with the strikers and nonstrikers, with work forces, must be respected. Serious material obligations by the state result from them. Premier Pinkowski spoke of them in his Sejm report. On the other hand, both the general state of the economy, further worsened by the situation of the last few months, and the planned increases in wages and social allowances, will cause serious tensions to arise. As the premier said, with the current state of labor productivity and the size of production, the full implementation of those obligations will be exceptionally difficult. It requires an enormous effort from the whole nation; it requires thought-out measures by the government and it requires work and responsibility from all working people who must contribute by increased effort to the saving of means to implement all the tasks announced in the report and which emerge from the signed agreements.

[Reporter] What are the suggestions of the Znak deputies' circle on the opening of a dialogue between state and government and society?

[Zablocki] I stated these suggestions during the Sejm debate. I think that in the premier's report, indicating the ad hoc directions of government activity, not enough space was taken up by the issue of a broader opening for the needs of the Catholic community, which is after all the majority in our nation. This would be one of the ways toward an improvement in the climate in our country and toward mobilizing all the forces of our nation. That is the main point, after all, at the present moment.

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE ON WAGES, OTHER MATTERS

LD062118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Communique on 6 September Council of Ministers session]

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, a session of the Council of Ministers took place today. Various proposals were dealt with and a number of concrete decisions were made on wages, and social matters.

In compliance with the forecast, the increases in wages begun in July this year for various craft groups which have already affected more than 3 million persons, will be continued.

The Council of Ministers, in consultation with the Central Council of Trade Unions, decided to approve increases for all groups. They will be received by all employees of socialized economy units and institutions and offices. The increases will be introduced successively from September this year until June next year. The first to receive them will be groups which in recent years have received the lowest increases in their wages, or whose real wages decreased.

Concrete proposals as regards the amount and date for the increase in wages were discussed. These will be the subject of further consultations and agreements between ministries and the different trade unions.

The Council of Ministers pointed to the urgency of the problem and the need to settle it quickly and penetratingly. The intention of the government is, first of all, to improve the situation of those whose earnings are lowest.

The Council of Ministers decided in an obligatory way to raise as from the January 1981 the lowest wages by Z400, that is, up to Z2,400, and at the same time to appropriately increase other grades above the lowest grade.

The means for financing these increases must be found in an extraordinary way, mainly through increased economies and improved results in management, and also through the expected increased productivity by all who work.

In its aim to improve the living conditions of pensioners and the retired, and primarily of those who find themselves in the most difficult material situation, the Council of Ministers decided as from the 1 January 1981 to raise by Z500 pensions and retirement payments of the old portfolio, those granted before 1 January 1976.

It was decided that the lowest retirement pay is to be at the level of Z2,100. In families of retired persons, where the income per person does not exceed Z2,000 per month, the allowance for a wife is being raised to Z200.

In addition, a special supplement is being introduced of Z500 for a wife who is over 50 years of age or is disabled in the first degree [not further specified].

The decisions made constitute the first stage of the program for raising retirement and pension payments. The state's present difficult situation does not permit these decisions to include settlements made after 1975.

The government also decided to work out and submit to the Sejm a draft of a new bill on retirement and pensions payments, mainly with the thought in mind of improving the retirement system and pensions payments.

The Council of Ministers also made a decision on family supplements. It initiates the fundamental reform of the system of family supplements and aims at standardizing them by 1983 for all sociovocational groups. In the first stage, preferential supplements will go up, that is, those paid to families with many children and families with difficult financial problems.

Families in which the income per member is up to Z1,600, the supplementary payments will now amount to Z250 for one child, Z600 for two children, Z1,050 for three children and Z500 each for the fourth and additional children.

The assistance payment for a coparent [as heard] bringing up children is being raised from Z90 to Z250, and for a coparent in childless families from Z40 to Z150.

At the same time, the rights to preferential assistance payments at the existing level are being granted to families in which per capita income does not exceed Z2,000.

The higher family assistance payments will also be paid to children of the retired and pensioners.

The Council of Ministers has also decided to increase funds to help mothers who bring up children on their own, and to broken and incomplete families. This will facilitate the expansion of the number of people entitled to such payments.

From 1 January 1981 we shall raise the ceiling of the income which entitles a person to obtain payments from the fund from Z1,400 to Z2,000 per month. At the same time, the ceiling of assistance payments will go up to Z1,000 per month. The amount of payments to be made will depend on the income per person.

Thus, with an income not exceeding Z1,600 per month, assistance payments will amount to Z1,000 per person entitled to them; for persons with incomes from Z1,600 to Z2,000, it will be Z800.

This solution was dictated by the need to channel more funds from the alimony fund to the most needy families.

In the next item on the agenda, the Council of Ministers examined and approved the proposal for expansion of the rights of local authorities, presented by the planning commission.

The documents on cooperation with the ministries were discussed with representatives of voivodship authorities. The intention and the leading idea of the proposal is to increase the prerogatives and independence of local organs of state administration and to improve the style of management and supervision of local economy.

In the opinion of the government, the solutions accepted will serve in making better use of reserves and local possibilities for development of economy and for linking local interests with the needs of the state and lowering the social costs of economic activities.

The basic aim of the decisions made is to extend the range of planned economy managed by local authorities. Within the prerogatives of local authorities will be whole economic units which are directly linked with the development of that area and with satisfying its social needs.

This applies to agriculture, together with the institution working for it, municipal economy and housing, social and cultural facilities, education and health services.

Many of the old and new prerogatives are being transferred from central to local athorities. At the same time, the work of local authorities will embrace, to a larger extent than before retail trade, catering, services, local building, local trade, both state and cooperative, as well as all roads, except roads of national importance.

Of real importance will be the expansion of the range of tasks of local authorities and of their independence, both in the economic-financial sphere as well as in coordination.

It is expected that under conditions of expansion of prerogatives of local authorities the local supplies of materials and the social activities of the population will be rationally used, which will favor a general improvement in the effectiveness of management.

The Council of Ministers has instructed the ministries concerned, central institutions and voivodship authorities to begin the necessary preparatory work so that the introduction of changes can begin at the beginning of next year.

The government's decisions on the expansion of prerogatives, the strengthening of responsibility, and that which is linked to it, the responsibility of local authorities for the development of the economy of their regions, are based on the guidelines of decisions of the Eighth PZPR Congress and constitute an important stage in changes in the system of planning and management.

Under the next item of the agenda, the Council of Ministers examined reports on the implementation of the more important socioeconomic tasks. It was stated that during the period from January to August the socialized industry fulfilled the annual plan for its own production and services to 66.1 percent, that is, one-half percent less than [words indistinct]. This was influenced by the losses suffered in August resulting from the strikes and work stoppages, the weakening of the rhythm of production and the weakening of supplies.

During August, the implementation of the tasks planned for the month amounted in industry to only 7.3 percent, in building to 7.9 percent and in transport to 7.4 percent.

The total losses suffered by the national economy during August amounted, according to preliminary calculations, to about Z30 billion, not counting the losses suffered in foreign trade.

In the situation that was created the Council of Ministers deemed it imperative to undertake energetic action for making good the production backlog. This is absolutely necessary to be able to satisfy the needs of foreign trade and exports, and to properly equip the economy with respect to material-technical needs.

In their own ministries the ministers will evaluate the situation and on this basis will correct their operational plans for the fourth quarter of the year.

Of particular importance is correction of the coal supply. What matters is to fully implement deliveries of coal for the population, which have been increased by the government by 900,000 tons.

Work will also be undertaken to increase imported supplies.

In light of the early increases in wages and some pensions, family allowances and payments from the alimony fund, (?the shortages) in the internal market must be eliminated. In the implementation of this task all sectors of the economy, without exception, ministries and enterprises must take part.

The correct stocking-up with and rational processing of this year's harvest takes on greater importance. Industry will carry out changes in the structure of production for the benefit of the home market. The possibilities of exploiting--so as to increase the output of goods for the home market--the production capacities of industries which hitherto have been geared to the manufacture of investment goods will be investigated. Appropriate work has already begun.

INCREASED PORK PURCHASE PRICE APPROVED

LD062246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] PAP reports that Premier Jozef Pinkowski has signed the Council of Ministers' resolution on raising the purchase price of pigs. The decisions of the resolution improve the profitability for rearing pigs and come into force today. The decision, in accordance with which agricultural producers will get Z5 more per kilogram net live weight on meat and backfat pigs and, when selling pigs for bacon, Z6 and 50 groszy more per kilogram than under the prices in force up to now, was made with the aim of increasing farmers' interest in the development of breeding and of stopping the declining trends in this economically important branch of animal production.

As a result of the increases in prices for pigs, agriculture will receive, in the last 4 months of this year, Z3 billion. Private farmers will get about Z1.9 billion.

Next year, the increased payments will amount, for all of agriculture, to Z9 billion.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers also signed the resolution on retention of the right to an equivalent for giving up the farmer's authorization to buy protein fodders. For every 100 kg of protein fodder not bought, but whose purchase is authorized, the farmer is paid Z300 zloty. This is an additional incentive to individual agricultural producers to expand pig-rearing by better management of fodder from his own resources.

LATE REPORT: KANIA ARRIVES IN GDANSK FOR AKTIV MEETING

LD081542 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has arrived on the Gdansk coast. This afternoon he visited the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia. In a few minutes' time in Gdansk, a meeting of the sociopolitical aktiv will begin with the participation of the first secretary of the party Central Committee.

BUCHAREST REPORTS CHANGES IN PZPR LEADERSHIP, KANIA ELECTION

AU061337 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The 6th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee took place last night in Warsaw. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Henryk Jablonski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, announces PAP.

In connection with the serious state of Comrade Edward Gierek's health, the Central Committee released him from the position as first secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo of the PZPR. The Central Committee unanimously elected Comrade Stanislaw Kania to the position as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the Central Committee elected Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Zabinski as members of the PZPR Politburo and Tadeusz Gravski and Zdzislaw Kurowski and Jersy Wojtecki as secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee.

PLO'S QADDUMI MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU; DEPARTS 6 SEP

Ceausescu Meeting

AU062149 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who is paying a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Kahlid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative to Bucharest.

Thanking Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the honor of being received by the Romanian head of state, the guest said that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and the PLO leadership highly assess the consistent activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romanian, for a global solution of the Middle East conflict and the support granted to the Palestinian people's struggle for winning their inalienable rights.

During the meeting the sides pointed with satisfaction to the good relations of active friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and PLO and the Romanian and Palestinian peoples and highlighted the important role devolving on understandings reached during talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceasescu and Yasir 'Arafat for promoting and developing these ties.

The sides also exchanged views on certain topical international issues, particularly the latest developments in the Middle East. In this respect, they stressed the need to establish a global, just and lasting peace in the area, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war and to the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of its right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, in which they can freely organize their life, in accordance with their legitimate national aspirations.

During the talk, the sides assessed that, in the present international circumstances, it is necessary to take concrete steps to eliminate this hotbed of conflict in the Middle East and to establish peace in this part of the world. Both sides agreed that the resolution of the Palestinian problem and of the Middle East situation requires the participation of the PLO, as sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal basis with all interested sides.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departure 6 Sep

AU062120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Sep (AGERPRES)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, left Bucharest on September 6 after paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

On departure, the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS VISIT

Diplomatic Corps Reception

AU061348 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, who is paying an official visit to our country, received this afternoon, at the Victory Square Palace, the heads of diplomatic missions and representatives of international organizations accredited in Bucharest. The reception was attended by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lt Gen Constantin Popa, deputy chief of the general staff, and Ion Brad, Romania's ambassador to Greece. Officials accompanying President Konstandinos Karamanlis on his visit to our country were also present. The president of the Hellenic Republic had a cordial talk with the diplomats present.

President Konstandinos Karamanlis also visited today the Bucharest Village museum, together with comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council. The president of the Hellenic Republic expressed admiration for the talent and ingenuity of the Romanian folk creators and highly assessed the care with which our people's traditional treasures are being preserved. At the end of his visit, the Greek head of state signed the museum's honor book.

Agreement Signed

AU052143 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Sep (AGERPRES)--A programme of collaboration in education, science and culture between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romanian and the Government of the Hellenic Republic, covering the period between January 1, 1981 and December 31, 1982 was signed on September 5, during the official visit to Romania of Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

As an expression of the mutual desire to develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, the programme stipulates larger exchanges between Romania and Greece in education, science, culture, health protection, sports, press and radiotelevision. In this sense, a series of actions are mentioned, meant to help the better mutual acquaintance, the deepening of the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The document was signed by the two countries' foreign ministers, Stefan Andrei and Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

Departure 6 Sep

AU061338 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0655 GMT on 6 September 1980 begins a live relay from Bucharest-Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, 'other party-state leadeers' and thousands of Bucharest inhabitants have come to the airport to see off the high-ranking guest. The announcer says that an honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of Romania and Greece are played. The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard.

The announcer then states that Presidents Karamanlis and Ceausescu take leave of each other. The live relay ends at 0710 GMT without any speeches being exchanged.

BURTICA MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S VERESS IN ORADEA

AU071534 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met today in Oradea with Comrade Eter Veress, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic. During the talks the sides examined the main issues concerning trade exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries for 1980 and for the 1981-85 period. They established measures to continue to develop these relations in the spirit of understandings reached during meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar.

REPORTAGE ON ILO DIRECTOR GENERAL BLANCHARD VISIT

Radulescu Meeting

AU052043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Sep (AGERPRES)--Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council, received on September 5 Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labour Office, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, the ILO director-general stressed the active contribution of Romania to the activity of the International Labour Organization. It was emphasized that Romania wishes to participate henceforth, too, to the actions sponsored. By that organization for the strengthening of the international collaboration, for social progress, peaceful uses of the funds now spent on arming, the improvement of the working conditions and millieu, the securing of employment and professional training.

The same day, Francis Blanchard met Ion Tudor, first deputy minister of tourism and visited the Management Development International Centre--CEPECA, meant for training cadres from developing countries.

Rautu Meeting

AU052030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Sep (AGERPRES)--In continuing his Romanian visit, Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labour Office, had on Friday September 5 an interview with Leonte Rautu, chairman of the steering board, rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy. Highlighting the fruitful results scored so far in the collaboration within the CEPECA Management Development Center, they exchanged views mainly on the expansion of cooperation between the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and the International Labour Office especially in the training of the developing countries' cadres.

PREMIER VERDET GREETS JORDANIAN PREMIER ON APPOINTMENT

AU031046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet addressed a congratulatory telegram to Mudar Badran, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on his designation to the office.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries would develop henceforth, too, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace in the Middle East and the world over, in the spirit of the talks and understandings reached during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty King Husayn Ibn Talal.

CEAUSESCU TOURS BUCHAREST MARKETS, STORES 7 SEP

AU071507 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Summary] "This morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, toured several produce markets and stores in Bucharest. Accompanied by comrades from the party-state leadership, by the general mayor of Bucharest and other city hall officials, and by officials in charge of commercial and urban activities, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu examined the implementation of measures to ensure appropriate foodstuffs and agricultural produce supplies to the capital's inhabitants." Among the sites visited were the Dorobanti and Obor markets, and shopping centers in Balta Alba, Soseaua Giurgiului and Berceni, and other districts. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly received everywhere, and shoppers expressed satisfaction with the goods on sale. The party secretary general made recommendations as to the organization of markets and display of products.

BRIEFS

GREEK PEACE DELEGATION--Bucharest, 6 Sep (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Greek Committee for Peace and Detente visited Romania over September 4-7 at the invitation of the Romanian National Peace Committee. The guests had interviews at the Grand National Assembly, the National Peace Committee, the Lawyers Collegium, the Teleorman County Council of the S.D.U.F., saw round economic and social and cultural establishments in Bucharest and Teleorman Council. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 6 Sep 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN POLISH SITUATION CONTINUES

Sundic on Gierek's Departure

LD061524 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] As we have already reported in the course of the morning, Stanislaw Kania is the new PZPR first secretary. At last night's session of the Central Committee, Edward Gierek was relieved of this post. As reported, he is in the hospital due to disturbances in the functioning of the heart. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic on this change:

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee up to now, who has been in hospital since yesterday morning, was evidently not only relieved of his post due to illness, but also on account of what he said on the occasion of the recent changes in the state and party leadership: We elected to the most responsible posts people whose advice we did not listen to.

Since he had been nearly one decade in the most responsible position, Edward Gierek was undoubtedly also thinking about himself, that is, he expected that he, too, could not be excepted from the responsibility for not implementing the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress held in 1971, a congress whose basic message was: The worker must be at the center of all changes in socialist Poland.

However, at Poland's present juncture, Gierek's departure is not the most essential aspect, but it is a speedy and fundamental resolving of all the problems which the Polish working class raised, as well as the fact that all these problems which have amassed should be resolved by the Poles themselves. In view of the grave economic situation, Poland will in all likelihood also need international aid, both from allied and friendly countries, but more than anything else it will need strict respect for and consideration of the Polish reality by all external factors. Without that there can be neither work nor peace in Poland, and thus also not in the region--which is more sensitive than any other--in which Poland lies, as well as further afield.

Therefore, if Gierek's departure represents a solution arrived at by the Poles themselves, it should be accepted as such because this means that it was inevitable. Following the departure by Premier Babiuch and other changes in the state and party leadership, which paved the way for the agreement with the strikers, and the latest decision to relieve Gierek of his post of first secretary, it seems the PZPR Central Committee has convinced all Poles of the necessity of the measures taken so far. If the above-mentioned impression is correct, the support of the Polish working class for the decisions of the Central Committee will be forthcoming. After all, the very fact that the unrest on the Baltic coast and in other parts of the country ended with an agreement acceptable to all has shown that the Poles are conscious of the situation in which they are and, above all, of the limits of their possibilities, both the economic and political ones as well as the military and strategic ones.

If--and we are repeating this once again--the factors outside Poland, too, understand and accept the fact that the PZPR Central Committee has made the only possible moves, the necessary preconditions will be created for Poland to overcome the crisis it faces. The interests of lasting and stable peace in Europe and the world demand that everybody behaves in this way toward events in Poland.

The Polish situation is such that it gives no one the right to be malicious and even less to give advice to Poles as to what they should or should not do. After all, the world is full of contradictions and they, as can be seen, hardly bypass anybody. This is one more reason for responsible behavior by the entire international community, in particular by Europe, now at this very serious time.

Need for Trust

LD062008 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 80

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic report]

[Text] Warsaw--Poles were informed about the change at the top of the party in the first morning radio broadcasts. Immediately after dawn, lines started forming in front of newspaper kiosks. However, papers started arriving at kiosks only just before noon. It goes without saying that newspapers had to change their layout during the night. The report on the sixth plenum of the Central Committee appears on the front pages. There are also photographs of the new first secretary of the Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, as well photographs of the new members of the Politburo and the new secretaries. The front pages of the papers also carry the report by the doctors' council on the illness of Edward Gierek--but there is no photograph of him.

Apart from biographies of new party leaders, the papers carry nothing else about the latest plenum. The impression of observers here, however, is that the political public had been expecting such changes at the top of the party. As regards the working class, it expects that its demands about the democratization of life will be implemented. Hope for this was also provided yesterday by the Sejm debate. The deputies themselves and the representatives of the new government had judged that there had not been such a debate, considering the constructive tone marking this debate, for the past 3 and 1/2 decades. It was felt that the party, the government and the Sejm could not do without the trust of the working class. The changes at the top of the party should certainly be seen in this light.

Kania Speech Reviewed

LD072118 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Zoran Zlatanovic commentary]

[Text] The analyses of the first speech made by the new first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, at the sixth plenum shows that the essence is to restore the trust of the working class. Here is TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic from Warsaw:

Here is Poland and certainly also in the whole world the first speech made by the new first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, is being analyzed with special attention. The speech which he made at the sixth plenum at the moment when he was elected to this post was transmitted last night by Polish television in its newscast.

The impression of observers is that the speech radiates moderation, political realism but also a resolve to correct the mistakes made in policy, to give back to the economy a normal course of production, to have the party enrich its activity with new forms and methods of work, in which--as Kania defined--collective reason should be the dominant factor.

The party, the government and the leadership in general should restore the trust of the working class. This is the essential aspect. Therefore, it can be expected that an extraordinary party congress will be convened. At that congress a new more long-term program for the party would certainly be determined because the situation, too, in the country, as Kania said, is a new one. It is the party's duty to provide answers to this newly arisen situation.

Immediately following the sixth plenum, the government met. The day before, the Polish Sejm had verified the government changes and backed the program of urgent measures which are being taken. On this basis, the government has already adopted concrete decisions. It has included in the first package--so to say--everything that refers to increases in wages, pensions, disability pensions and other receipts. The second package refers to the system of management and planning. In Poland, where strikes had lasted literally until yesterday, a new process of normalization, consolidation and of discussions about correcting in the best possible way the mistakes assessed and of finding fresh solutions on the path of further socialist construction is beginning.

Normalization of Situation

AU071332 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 80 pp 1,7

[Permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 3 Sep--The state of normalization and the ending of strikes on a mass scale make it possible to see somewhat clearer, although from only a brief distance in time, the Polish developments and to make certain assessments.

Not only the broad public but also communists expect explanations of certain rather delicate political questions which, as the things stand now, will vitally influence the functioning of the social mechanism in general and the structure of socialist democracy in particular.

As has been learned from reliable sources, these problems were discussed yesterday at a consultative meeting at the Central Committee which determined the tasks of the party organs and organizations resulting from the new situation. Views exist that certain political concessions could provoke certain doubts and confusion and thus the need is felt to pass on to members the positions of the political leadership so that the process of renweing confidence of the party and the workers class can gain in effectiveness and tempo.

What is involved is primarily the creation of the new trade union organization which, according to the agreement and as fixed by the adopted documents, must as a new creation find its place in the structure of socialist society. At this moment it is still not clear to many people in the country how and on which principles the new link will operate in the former democratic mechanism and what attitude should be taken toward it.

Currently the greatest interest exists in the conduct of a new structure, the free trade unions. This structure does not represent an innovation only in the social practice of Poland, but also in all socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Although full guarantees were given that this organization will firmly stand on socialist principles, the party is not giving up its ambitions to continue to strengthen the existing trade unions and to bring them with their completely different structure, to the maximum possible extent closer to the workers class.

The new trade union, in fact, does not yet exist because it is necessary to meet certain legal obligations. However, nobody doubts that it will be formed soon. The party members are now being told that the idea has obtained the genuine support of the workers class, that the two trade union organizations, where they will exist after the new trade union is formed, will not be antagonistic, that even communists have a free choice and that both trade unions will fight for the workers class' interests. As is claimed, the new trade union will neither have a central leadership nor will be able to represent the country in international organizations.

Greater Independence

At this moment what is most important for the party is to prevent the infiltration of antisocialist elements into the new organization, because such a fear exists. One of the ways to achieve this is for the party to support this new structure and operate within it. The view is being expressed that the workers class itself will not allow the new trade union to become a base for those forces that want to transform it and use it as their political ground.

In view of the fact that both trade union organizations will operate from more or less similar ideological principles, the official views do not rule out the possibility that at that moment when a complete identity is reached--the party is working on this--a unification of the trade union movement may occur.

Soviet Reporting Viewed

AU071258 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Sep--Under the title "Situation in Poland," TASS tries every day to carry a report from Warsaw. This report is then carried by the press, radio and television. Moscow newspapers carry no signed reports from the many Soviet correspondents in Warsaw. Only the television commentators in the evening program "The World Today" refer to the developments in Poland, but they too do this by paraphrasing TASS reports. In this way, we can say, informing the Soviet public on the further development of the situation in Poland is in a way centralized.

According to this long and established practice, TASS in becoming the sole source of information on the developments in the world for the Soviet public mainly in those cases when it is assessed that a specific event is complex and delicate and when there is an increased interest by "the public," not only domestic, in the Soviet reaction. The current developments in Poland are undoubtedly precisely such a case.

Because of the extremely complex nature of everything that is happening in Poland, we are also witnessing a very careful selection of facts which TASS carries from Warsaw. According to this selection, for the greater part, it is possible to conclude what in the Polish developments is assessed here in Moscow as the most important. what is permissible to describe as alarming and, finally, on what all statements should be avoided. As can be seen from TASS reports, the most important thing is that solutions can be sought and found solely on the bases of the existing socialist system the leading (PZPR) party role in everything. It is permissible to publicly announce the Soviet view (according to TASS and A. Petrov in PRAVDA) that the activity of "antisocialist elements" in Poland is an alarming circumstance. [paragraph continues]

Finally, no reports were published here about the content of the agreements reached between the government and the Interfactory Strike Committees, and thus, for the time being, a statement on the essential aspect of the political solution of the crisis in Poland has been avoided.

Support for the PZPR

In its reports from Warsaw, TASS obligatorily devotes the greatest attention to the activity of the party, its organs and basic organizations. This fact is taken here as support for the PZPR, as an expression of hope that the Polish party will find appropriate solutions also in the most complex situation and, indeed, as an obligatory assumption that the PZPR must be the decisive political force in suppressing the activity of the "antisocialist elements."

TASS notes, among other things, that in the West "the idea is being set forth with an openly provocative purpose about the fact that the conditions exist in Poland for a so-called process of liberalization."

All this sounds, it can be said, as a warning that foreign factors are playing a certain role in the internal development in Poland and that, probably, "the antisocialist elements" in Poland itself rely on those foreign factors.

Calm Dunayev

One of the leading Soviet television commentators, Vladimir Dunayev, last night amply used TASS reports in his commentary on the current situation in Poland, but did this in a rather calm way.

Without Commentary

Neither Dunayev on television last night nor anyone else here has so far made any reference to the substance of the agreements, that is, the political solution achieved and signed by representatives of the Polish Government and the Interfactory Strike Committees. TASS has not published a single report on the substance of this matter.

Whereas--it must be recalled--the Polish Government had reservations about some individual demands of the strikers and especially their demands for the formation of "self-managing independent trade unions," the information about this has been available here. If, as it is logical to conclude, these reservations have been formally removed in Warsaw, that does not mean that something similar has happened here. A similar situation may be true also as regards the agreement on reducing censorship of the information media, the right to strike, the possibilities for the Catholic Church to have its Sunday masses carried by radio and televison and so forth. Any information about the details of the agreement in Poland, the agreement on the solutions that have no precedent in other communities of "real socialism," would compel TASS in some way to express its attitude toward them. It is obviously believed, at least for the time being, that politically that would not be useful.

However, it can be reliably stated here that the individual political solutions included in "the Polish agreement" have been a subject of profound deliberations and appraisal among Soviet political circles. The Soviet public restraint is conspicuous and we could say that the Soviet attention is now turned to the further activity of the PZPR and the Polish party leadership.

Further on Soviet Reportage

LD071510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TANJUG)--Newly elected first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania has been presented to the broadest Soviet public as an experienced, principled, courageous and devoted party worker who has proved that at the highest party post he will continue to nurture the multiple ties and develop the relations of close friendship with the Soviet party and the state as well as with other countries of the socialist community.

This has been learned here, above all, from the telegram in which Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, congratulated Stanislaw Kania on his election to the new post. The telegram was published today on the front page of PRAVDA. There are no more detailed reports or commentaries about Poland following Edward Gierek's departure in the Soviet press today.

The cadre changes in the top leadership of the Polish party have been received in Moscow as a necessary way out of the extremely complex situation, burdened by conflicts and uncertainties. Now, in Soviet political circles the conviction is spreading that the problems in Poland will be resolved more efficiently, gradually but without delay. "Firm conviction" in this context was expressed by Leonid Brezhnev in his telegram in which he stressed that the "Polish people will soon resolve the complex tasks and overcome difficulties."

No more extensive analyses of these difficulties, their causes or, possibly, of mistakes in the decision-making and management have been published here up to now, except that the press has carried broader excerpts from Premier Pinkowski's speech at the session of the Polish Sejm. However, all this is indicated, although indirectly, by the publication of individual assessments and articles from the foreign press. For instance, Moscow papers today published a brief article from the Austrian bourgeois paper KURIER on the organization of recent strikes in Poland.

The fact that this article has been carried by the Soviet press is interpreted here as the first criticism not merely of the strike organizers but also of the leadership which failed to prevent what happened. Thus, the public here has been told, as the Austrian paper writes, that the strikes did not break out spontaneously but that they had been prepared. With the publication of this article, observers believe, the critical attitude toward the new trade union organization in Poland has been demonstrated. However, as believed here, its existence too is being linked with the above-mentioned assessment about the problems in Poland having to be resolved more speedily now.

SUNDIC CONTRASTS REAGAN, CARTER APPROACHES TO FOREIGN POLICY

LD052226 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The American electoral race--in which both Carter and Reagan are starting to use every weapon at their disposal in order to win--has entered the stage when an outside observer has difficulty in assessing the differences between them, if any. Yet differences do exist and considerable ones at that. Milika Sundic comments:

It is generally known that U.S. presidential candidates in the race for the White House state something or make firm promises only to forget them more often than not after their election. In the present rivalry between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan strong terms of condemnation and contempt for the opponent are also voiced. Leading in this is Reagan, who, in view of his age, considers his presidential candidacy to be his first and last chance to become the tenant of the White House.

At present, there is a settling of accounts between Carter and Reagan on the foreign political orientation of the United States. Having said a while ago that if he wins the election he will reestablish diplomatic relations with Taiwan--which caused the visit by vice presidential candidate Bush to the PRC to result in a fiasco--Ronald Reagan also presented his view of the Middle East crisis. His view is the blackest ever heard in the United States so far. Ronald Reagan approves of everything Israel does: the building of settlements on occupied Arab territories, the firm stand against Arab neighbors, non-recognition of the PLO and, of course, the annexation of Jerusalem. The Republican presidential candidate has severely criticized Carter for the U.S. UN delegation's abstention during the debate on Jerusalem. On this occasion the Security Council condemned Israel for its annexation of the holy city.

True enough, one could not have expected anything else from Reagan anyway. His view of the Middle East crisis is not motivated exclusively by winning Jewish votes; it is in fact Reagan's political credo. What does cause surprise, however, is that Carter has come very close to him. He, like Reagan, says that Jerusalem should be a unified city. Carter has refrained from condemning Israel and, regarding the PLO, Carter stresses that he is opposed to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Reagan's firm attitude towards Palestine is undoubtedly closer to Begin because he has described the Palestinians as bandits. For the time being at least what Carter has said does not bother Reagan very much. As Regards As-Sadat, with whom Carter's envoy is negotiating about the resumption of the dialogue between Egypt and Israel, Carter is once again in a situation which hardly ensures for him even the corner of the negotiating table.

Presidential candidates are not accountable to anybody for anything they say or do not say during an election campaign and as a rule, they are not obliged to fulfill their promises when one of them moves into the White House or, as in the case of Carter, who is the incumbent, remains in it for another 4 years. Should he be reelected Carter will probably not change anything in the present U.S. foreigr policy, regardless of what he has said so far or of what he will say before the elections. Reagan certainly will make some changes, but not as many as he would like to. To be a presidential candidate does not mean much or at least not much more than data for one's biography. To be president--that is something else.

Hardly any U.S. president has succeeded in implementing what he wanted. This is particularly true today. No matter how rich and powerful it might be, the United States cannot behave in any way it likes in the world in which it exists. After all, the world became accustomed long ago to watching any race for the White House from its own angle, not believing too much in the promises and not being 100 percent certain about safety if it is not capable of defending its own independence. Much will still be heard, both from Reagan and from Carter, before the electoral race is over. Only one of them will reach the finishing line. The chances for success, it seems, are on Carter's side.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF KAUNDA, ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

Dinner for Kaunda

LD032334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)--This evening, following the first session of Yugoslav-Zambian talks, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, together with his spouse, organized a formal dinner in honor of the President of the Republic of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda and his spouse.

Apart from the Yugoslav and Zambian personages attending the talks, also attending were: Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and his spouse; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense and his spouse; Milos Minic and Lazar Mojsov, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference and his spouse; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; as well as a large number of other high-ranking officials of the federation, prominent cultural workers and generals of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During the dinner, Presidents Mijatovic and Kaunda proposed toasts.

Prior to dinner, President Kaunda spent a short time in cordial conversation with Comrades Markovic, Ljubicic, Minic, Kurtovic, Herljevic and other guests in one of the rooms of the Palace of the Federation.

Mijatovic Toast

LD032346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Toast by President of the SFRY Presidency Cvijetin Mijatovic at a 3 September dinner in Belgrade given in honor of President of the Republic of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)--Esteemed Mr President, our dear comrade and friend, esteemed Mrs Kaunda, dear friends: I take exceptional pleasure in conveying to you, to your wife and to your eminent associates a cordial welcome, in the hope that your stay in Yugoslavia will be as pleasant as possible.

In your person, esteemed President Kaunda, we welcome a consistent fighter for the independence of friendly Zambia, for the freedom and independence of the African peoples and for the dignity of man, for peace and equitable relations in the world. The nobility and courage of your ideas, your consistency and persistence in the struggle you have waged, have rightly created for you the authority of one of the most eminent statesmen in the nonaligned world, to which you have been devoted from the first days of Zambia's independence. Your name is inseparably linked with the ascent and successes of nonaligned policy, just as your country's capital--the host of the third nonaligned summit--symbolizes an important stage in the development of our movement.

Most closely linked with your name, too, are the great successes of the Zambian people in the development of their country, which have become an example and incentive.

For us in Yugoslavia you also mean much more. We value profoundly your long years of cordial friendship with President Tito, the friendship and trust which you have always exhibited toward Yugoslavia. This is shown--to cite only a few recent examples--by the inspired friendly words which you wrote with your own hand and sent to our president in the conference hall during last year's Havana summit. This was touchingly shown by the way--the human, spontaneous way--in which you expressed and shared with all of us your sorrow for President Tito, becoming at that moment so close to the heart of every Yugoslav.

You know that our feelings of friendship are mutual, and that, just for that reason, they represent a value in our relations, which are truly exemplary. Often exchanging messages with you, President Tito confirmed how exceptionally highly he, together with all of us, valued your experience, your aspirations and your contributions to the building of a better and more just world. You were simply, a close friend to him, and this you are and remain for all of us.

In this we see our common duty to continue and to consolidate our friendship, our bilateral cooperation in all spheres, the results of which so far we may be truly proud, and our activity in conjunction with the other nonaligned countries in realizing the lofty aims of nonaligned policy.

Comrade President: In the course of our talks today we have once again confirmed mutual confidence in the necessity for more activity on the part of the nonaligned countries directed towards removing the causes of tension in the world, and returning international relations to the path of relaxation of tension and resolution of burning problems through negotiation. The complexity of international relations, burdened by many problems and dangers, demands of us all persistent and constructive efforts in order that the nonaligned movement might truly correspond to its historic tasks, consistently realizing the principles and goals of nonalignment. We hope and wish that the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi will make specific strides in this direction.

The nonaligned countries' activity is all the more important in that the situation in the world is a worrying one owing to interventions, violation of countries' independence through outside interference, and failure to resolve crises and acute problems. But in addition to this, it should be emphasized that peoples are increasingly aspiring to struggle for peace, independence and equality and for the inalienable right to arrange life in their own country in a way they themselves choose.

Together with the vast majority of other countries, we proceed from the conviction that today, general and political security in the world cannot be created without genuine resolution of the major problems in international economic relations, which primarily afflict developing countries. It is time that more concrete and integrated measures be achieved which will lead to a lessening of the worrying abyss between the developed and developing countries, that is, to a guarantee of economic and social development primarily in developing countries such as would remove the danger of profound disruptions and would permit peace, security and prosperity for all.

We, like you and many others, are profoundly convinced that only global negotiations facilitate integrated and mutually-dependent solutions to all the essential problems of economic relations in the world on a just and permanent basis. We hope that the developed countries, independent of which groupings to which they belong, will perceive that it is in such an approach to gradual but genuine building of a new international economic order that the interest of the entire community and general progress lie.

I should like here to underline the importance which our two countries, and the entire international community, attribute to the struggle for total liquidating of colonialism and apartheid. The realization of Zimbabwean independence represents a great success in this regard. We are full of esteem for the sacrifices and efforts which Zambia, with your personal commitment, Comrade President, rendered in offering selfless aid to the people of Zimbabwe in its struggle for independence. We consider that even greater efforts on the part of the international community, and particularly of the countries and movements directly involved, are required for the people of Namibia to attain, without delay, its freedom and independence. It is high time for the era of colonialism and racial discrimination to be definitively ended. We consider that this is a priority duty of the world organizations and the entire international community. In advocating this, Yugoslavia, will continue in the future to offer aid and support to the struggle of the people's of southern Africa for independence and human dignity.

Inspired by the ideas and ideals of nonalignemnt, to which--following Tito's path--it is profoundly and consistently devoted--Yugoslavia considers that the struggle for renewal and consolidation of detente in the world, for a commencement of a genuine process of disarmament, for resolution of the crises--in the Near and Middle East, in Asia and elsewhere--by peaceful means, for the building of just international political and economic relations represent a unified process of the common efforts of mankind for peace, security and a more happy life for all peoples. In these aspirations our two nonaligned countries proceed together, along with many others.

I am glad that I am able to take this opportunity of stressing the high level of identity and proximity of views held by our countries on all issues we have examined today. This is a further reason for me to express the conviction of the Yugoslav Presidency that your visit and the talks you have with leading personalities in our country will represent a new forceful addition and stimulus to yet more fruitful all-round cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and Zambia, the mighty foundation of which were laid by President Tito and Kaunda.

I raise this glass to the health of our respected friends President Kaunda and Mrs Kaunda, to the health of our guests from Zambia, for the further prosperity of the friendly people of Zambia, for the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries, for the realization of the noble goals of nonalignemnt, and for the prosperity of all countries.

Kaunda Toast

LD032330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1958 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Toast by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at a Belgrade dinner given in his honor by President of the SFRY Presidency Cvijetin Mijatovic on 3 September]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)--"Permit me, Comrade President, to thank you and the SFRY Presidency, as well as the people of this fraternal country, for offering us the opportunity to visit once more your great country.

"We are deeply grateful to you and to the people of Yugoslavia for the very friendly reception and warm words of welcome directed to us, my wife and the members of my delegation. We are pleased that we are to stay in your beautiful country.

"The people of Yugoslavia are gifted with an ability to find at any moment the leadership which will face any difficulties, regardless how great, successfully. Tito appeared and led Yugoslavia at a time when not only the future and survival were at stake, but also when mankind was at the edge of its own destruction. He built up a new and united leadership of Yugoslavia and with his own bare hands changed the course of history of many peoples of the world. Although uncertainty and despair reigned in a Europe destroyed by war, Comrade Tito found the time to place his exceptional qualities as a leader at the disposal of the struggle for the cause of the weak, new nations which had just been born.

"Truly, our children in Zambia knew the name of Marshal Tito before they had ever heard of Yugoslavia. Tito's name was pronounced in our homes. For me it was a great privilege and honor to have known and had the opportunity to work so closely with a Yugoslav leader whose simplicity, sincerity, farsightedness and steadfastness were captivating.

"Our deep links with Yugoslavia were consolidated even more in the difficult years when Zambia was fighting against great difficulties in order to maintain its independence from persistent air and land attacks by reactionary and racist forces of aggression. This threat to our security is still serious. South Africa continues to represent the most dangerous threat to peace and security in southern Africa.

"In their relations with other countries Zambia and Yugoslavia draw strength in the nonalignment to which our two countries are completely devoted. We believe in the value of nonalignment and will apply its principles bravely and consistently in order that mankind might avoid war. We are convinced that the nonaligned movement does not represent a doctrine aimed against the East or West, just as it cannot be said that it is aimed against either the north or south in our divided world. The nonaligned movement represents a positive doctrine of peace and freedom of action for all countries. It advocates the rights of states, large and small, to freely adopt stances on current problems without fear of outside pressure.

"Today, when progressive forces are concentrating their attention on the last phase of the liberation struggle in Namibia and the overthrow of apartheid in South Africa, we in Africa count on the leading role and complete support of the nonaligned movement. When we think of nonalignment we have your country in mind. Yugoslavia's devotion to the movement is without rival today. Similarly you can count on Zambia's complete loyalty and friendship."

Kaunda Talks With Leaders

LD051056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2300 GMT 4 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG)--International relations were again the main topic of the second day of talks between President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who arrived on Wednesday on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The three-hour talks, attended by all members of the two delegations, were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship which characterized all previous summit meetings between the two friendly countries.

At the beginning of today's meeting, both sides noted the two countries' agreement on the importance of the nonaligned movement's activities. In this context, they specially stressed the importance of the (?authentic) principles and objectives of the nonaligned movement as the essential condition for the movement's activity in finding universal solutions to acute political and economic problems in the world.

Quite understandably, sources close to the delegations say, the talks dealt with details of importance for the realistic perception of current events and tendencies in international relations. The exchange of views was also related to the existing [word indistinct] crises in the Near East and in Asia, as well as in Africa, always focalizing on the consistent implementation of the principles of the policy of nonalignment. In this respect, it has been learned here, President Kaunda pointed to some specific problems of the situation in Africa, particularly in the framework of the need for the urgent and definite elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism on this continent.

The two sides also discussed other questions of international relations which concern Zambia and Yugoslavia as well at the nonaligned movement as a whole.

Special attention was paid to the further development of bilateral cooperation, especially at the economic level, on which the two countries' competent ministers today had extensive talks. With this aim, the ministers will during President Kaunda's visit also discuss a broad framework for economic cooperation.

During today's talks, a high degree of conformity and identity of views prevailed on all the questions discussed. The two sides reiterated their wishes for still closer cooperation and contacts. Both sides stressed with pleasure that the stands of the joint communique, to be issued by the end of the visit, have already been almost entirely coordinated. This again testifies to the high degree of agreement and identity in the two friendly and nonaligned countries' aspirations.

Although according to the programme, the plenary talks have closed, it has been learned here that more dialogues are expected. On the whole this friendly visit can be described as taking place in an atmosphere marked by exceptional activity.

Finance Ministers Meet

LD051632 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1420 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Government member and Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic today had a lengthy talk with Finance Minister K. Musokotwane and Minister of Trade and Industry R. Chisupa of Zambia. The two Zambian ministers accompany President Kenneth Kaunda on his official visit to Yugoslavia.

During the talk, views were exchanged on bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. Possibilities for the participation of Yugoslav equipment producers and engineering-services enterprises in capital projects in Zambia were particularly discussed.

Views were exchanged also on cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zambia in international and regional financial organizations.

SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT WITH USSR TO BE SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENTS

LD072256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1428 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Split, 5 September (TANJUG)--Yugoslav shipbuilders' association Jadranbrod and Soviet enterprise Sudimport of Moscow will propose to the two countries' governments that in the next medium-term period 98 vessels be built in Yugoslav shipyards for the Soviet Union as part of the interstate exchange.

This was agreed during the recent visit to Yugoslavia by the Soviet customers and their talks with Jadranvrod representatives. The value of the contract will be one billion 300 million dollars or 50 percent more than the value of the contracts between Yugoslav shipbuilders and Soviet partners in the present five-year period.

Involved here are various vessles of which 56 will be built in shipyards along the Adriati, coast and 42 in shipyards situated on Yugoslav rivers. This is the fifth programme of building ships for the Soviet Union, stresses Jadranbrod.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 4 SEP

LD041426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade 4 Sep (TANJUG)--According to a report from the Federal Secretariat for Information, at today's session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], chaired by Gojko Ubiparip, a review was made of a number of questions in the sphere of the economic system, economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries. A number of socio-political and organizational questions were also discussed.

Today's session of the FEC examined and adopted the report of the market inspection organs in connection with the implementation of regulations regarding the market and prices in the first 6 months of this year.

The Federal Market Inspectorate report concludes that a perceptible increase has taken place this year in the number of cases of infringement of the law with regard to setting prices of goods and services, and also in the area of trading and quality of goods, particularly in respect to those in short supply on the market. Bearing this in mind, the FEC decided that the market inspectorate organs should continue in the forthcoming period also to undertake appropriate measures and should exercise control over legality in implementing regulations in the sphere of prices policy, and in the implementing other regulations in the sphere of current economic policy; and that reports should be submitted every 15 days to the FEC and other competent organs and organizations.

At today's FEC session the report was also adopted on implementation of the law on federal finance, with draft amendments and addenda to this law; and the draft decision was adopted concerning the conditions under which dinars earned through rendering of services and sale of goods count as foreign currency income in 1980, as the basis for coordination of the standpoints of the republics and provinces in the Interrepublican Committee for the Foreign Trade and Foreign Currency System. The council also adopted a decision on amendments to the decision on temporary restriction of exports of sugar and edible vegetable oil. The amendments adopted extend the validity of the adopted decision until the end of this year.

In the sphere of our country's relations with foreign countries, the council adopted the report of the Yugoslav delegation which participated in the meeting of the working group of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the IMF; and the report of the Yugoslav delegation which took part in the work of the seventh annual assembly of the African Development Fund and the 16th annual assembly of the African Development Bank held in Abidjan (Ivory Coast). At the session the report was likewise adopted of the Yugoslav delegation attending the sixth session of the World Food Council at ministerial level, and standpoints were also accpeted for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation which is to take part in the work of the World Tourism Conference to be held from 27 September to 10 October this year in Manila. The council also ratified a series of international agreements.

VOJVODINA TO RAISE MEAT PRICES 6 SEPTEMBER

LD052008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Novi Sad 5 Sep (TANJUG)--As of tomorrow the prices of fresh meat in Vojvodina will go up by about 30 percent. This decision has been adopted by the Executive Council of the Assembly of Vojvodina, which discussed the cattle breeding and meet supply situations.

It was noted that conditions had worsened both in the production and processing of meat and that this had led to a meat shortage on the market. This was particularly manifested this year in which there was a notable reduction in the number of cattle and of cattle fattened for slaughter and thus also in meat production. This is also borne out by trends in cattle breeding at the beginning of the second half of the year, trends which show that the number of breeding and fattening stock is being reduced and thus also meat production.

It is stressed that a large increase in the price of individual animal feedstuffs, particularly imported feedstuff, has disrupted relations between the prices of animal feed stuff, the buying prices of cattle and the retail prices of meat.

The Ecutive Council noted that a price increase for fresh meat is an absolute necessity. Without this measure one cannot expect a revival in the fattening of cattle and a subsequent better meat supply to the market.

It is envisaged that fresh meat prices be increased on average by 30 percent. In view of the fact that the price increase will affect the increase in the cost of living, the Executive Council of the Assembly of Vojvodina has recommended municipalities to introduce partial compensation in order to mitigate this meat price increase.

The new fresh meat prices will be applied as of tomorrow, 6 September, on the basis of the decisions of the executive councils of assemblies of municipalities in Vojvodina.

The Executive Council of the Assembly of Vojvodina decided that a concrete action program for the development of cattle breeding in the province in the next period be prepared.